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(71) Applicant: **THE GENERAL HOSPITAL
CORPORATION**
55 Fruit Street
Boston MA 02114(US)

(72) Inventor: **Seed, Brian**
Molecular Biology, Wellman 9
Boston, MA 02114(US)
Inventor: **Camerini, David**
1520 Rodney Drive, Apt. 203
Los Angeles, California 90027(US)

(74) Representative: **Klein, Otto, Dr. et al**
Hoechst AG Zentrale Patentabteilung
Postfach 80 03 20
D-6230 Frankfurt am Main 80(DE)

(54) **Non-human primate CD4 polypeptides and human CD4 molecules capable of being glycosylated.**

(57) The invention relates to substantially pure non-human primate CD4, and fragments thereof which bind to HIV or SIV gp120. The invention also relates to gp120 binding molecules related to human CD4 but which may exist in glycosylated form.

The invention also relates to fusion proteins which comprise the CD4 molecules of the invention, or fragments thereof, and an immunoglobulin light or heavy chain, wherein the variable region of the light or heavy chain has been replaced with CD4 or fragment thereof which is capable of binding to gp120. The invention also relates to fusion proteins comprising the CD4 molecules of the invention and a cytotoxic polypeptide.

The invention also relates to an immunoglobulin-like molecules comprising the fusion proteins of the invention together with an immunoglobulin light or heavy chain.

The invention also relates to methods of treating HIV or SIV infection comprising administering the CD4 molecules of the invention, glycoproteins, fragments thereof, fusion proteins or immunoglobulin-like molecules of the invention to an animal.

The invention also relates to assays for HIV or SIV comprising contacting a sample suspected of containing HIV or SIV gp120 with the CD4 molecules of the invention, fragments thereof, glycoproteins, immunoglobulin-like molecules, or fusion proteins of the invention, and detecting whether a complex is formed.

The invention also relates to nucleic acid molecules which specify the proteins, glycoproteins and fusion proteins of the invention as well as vectors and transformed hosts.

EP 0 414 178 A2

NON-HUMAN PRIMATE CD4 POLYPEPTIDES, HUMAN CD4 MOLECULES CAPABLE OF GLYCOSYLATION, FRAGMENTS THEREOF, FUSION PROTEINS THEREOF, GENETIC SEQUENCES, AND THE USE THEREOF

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention is in the field of recombinant genetics and pharmaceutical compositions.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The human and simian immunodeficiency viruses HIV and SIV are the causative agents of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and Simian Immunodeficiency Syndrome (SIDS), respectively. See Curren, J. et al. , *Science* 329 : 1359-1357 (1985); Weiss, R. et al. , *Nature* 324 :572-575 (1986). The HIV virus contains an envelope glycoprotein, gp120 which binds to the CD4 protein present on the surface of helper T lymphocytes, macrophages and other cells. Dalglish et al. *Nature* , 312 :763 (1984). After the gp120 binds to CD4, virus entry is facilitated by an envelope-mediated fusion of the viral target cell membranes.

During the course of infection, the host organism develops antibodies against viral proteins, including the major envelope glycoproteins gp120 and gp41. Despite this humoral immunity, the disease progresses, resulting in a lethal immunosuppression characterized by multiple opportunistic infections, parasitemia, dementia and death. The failure of host anti-viral antibodies to arrest the progression of the disease represents one of the most vexing and alarming aspects of the infection, and augurs poorly for vaccination efforts based upon conventional approaches.

Two factors may play a role in the inefficacy of the humoral response to immunodeficiency viruses. First, like other RNA viruses (and like retroviruses in particular), the immunodeficiency viruses show a high mutation rate which allows antigenic variation to progress at a high rate in response to host immune surveillance. Second, the envelope glycoproteins themselves are heavily glycosylated molecules presenting few epitopes suitable for high affinity antibody binding. The poorly antigenic, "moving" target which the viral envelope presents, allows the host little opportunity for restricting viral infection by specific antibody production.

Cells infected by the HIV virus express the gp120 glycoprotein on their surface. Gp120 mediates fusion events among CD4⁺ cells via a reaction similar to that by which the virus enters the uninfected cell, leading to the formation of short-lived multinucleated giant cells. Syncytium formation is dependent on a direct interaction of the gp120 envelope glycoprotein with the CD4 protein. Dalglish et al. , *supra* , Klatzmann, D. et al. , *Nature* 312 :763 (1984); McDougal, J.S. et al. *Science* , 231 :382 (1986); Sodroski, J. et al. , *Nature* , 322 :470 (1986); Lifson, J.D. et al. , *Nature* , 323 :725 (1986); Sodroski, J. et al. , *Nature* , 321 :412 (1986).

The human CD4 protein consists of a 372 amino acid extracellular region containing four immunoglobulin-like domains, a membrane spanning domain, and a charged intracellular region of 40 amino acid residues. Maddon, P. et al. , *Cell* 42 :93 (1985); Clark, S. et al. , *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 84 :1649 (1987).

Evidence that CD4-gp120 binding is responsible for viral infection of cells bearing the CD4 antigen includes the finding that a specific complex is formed between gp120 and CD4. McDougal et al. , *supra* . Other workers have shown that cell lines, which were non-infective for HIV, were converted to infectable cell lines following transfection and expression of the human CD4 cDNA gene. Maddon et al. , *Cell* 47 :333-348 (1986). PCT Application Publication Nos. WO 88/01304 (1988) and WO89/01940 (1989) disclose that soluble forms of human CD4 comprising the immunoglobulin-like binding domains are useful for the treatment or prophylaxis of HIV infections.

In contrast to the majority of antibody-envelope interactions, the receptor-envelope interaction is characterized by a high affinity ($K_a = 10^8$ /mole) immutable association. Moreover, the affinity of the virus for human CD4 is at least 3 orders of magnitude higher than the affinity of human CD4 for its putative endogenous ligand, the MHC class II antigens.

A number of workers have disclosed methods for preparing hybrid proteins. For example, Murphy, United States Patent 4,675,382 (1987), discloses the use of recombinant DNA techniques to make hybrid protein molecules by forming the desired fused gene coding for a hybrid protein of diphtheria toxin and a polypeptide ligand such as a hormone, followed by expression of the fused gene.

Many workers have prepared monoclonal antibodies (Mabs) by recombinant DNA techniques. Mon-

oclonal antibodies are highly specific well-characterized molecules in both primary and tertiary structure. They have been widely used for *in vitro* immunochemical characterization and quantitation of antigens. Genes for heavy and light chains have been introduced into appropriate hosts and expressed, followed by reaggregation of the individual chains into functional antibody molecules (see, for example, Munro, *Nature* 312 :597 (1984); Morrison, *Science* 229 :1202 (1985); Oi et al., *Biotechniques* 4 :214 (1986); Wood et al., *Nature* 314 :446-449 (1985)). Light- and heavy-chain variable regions have been cloned and expressed in foreign hosts wherein they maintained their binding ability (Moore et al., European Patent Application 0088994 (published September 21, 1983)).

Chimeric or hybrid antibodies have also been prepared by recombinant DNA techniques. Oi and Morrison, *Biotechniques* 4 :214 (1986) describe a strategy for producing such chimeric antibodies which include a chimeric human IgG anti-leu3 antibody.

Gascoigne, N.R.J., et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 84 :2936-2940 (1987) disclose the preparation of a chimeric gene construct containing a T-cell receptor α -chain variable (V) domain and the constant (C) region coding sequence of an immunoglobulin γ_2a molecule. Cells transfected with the chimeric gene synthesize a protein product that expresses immunoglobulin and T-cell receptor antigenic determinants as well as protein A binding sites. This protein associates with a normal chain to form an apparently normal tetrameric (H₂L₂, where H = heavy and L = light) immunoglobulin molecule that is secreted.

Sharon, J., et al., *Nature* 309 :54 (1984), disclose construction of a chimeric gene encoding the variable (V) region of a mouse heavy chain specific for the hapten azophenylarsonate and the constant (C) region of a mouse kappa light chain (V_HC_K). This gene was introduced into a mouse myeloma cell line. The chimeric gene was expressed to give a protein which associated with light chains secreted from the myeloma cell line to give an antibody molecule specific for azophenylarsonate.

Morrison, *Science* 229 :1202 (1985), discloses that variable light- or variable heavy-chain regions can be attached to a non-Ig sequence to create fusion proteins. This article states that the potential uses for the fusion proteins are three: (1) to attach antibody specifically to enzymes for use in assays; (2) to isolate non-Ig proteins by antigen columns; and (3) to specifically deliver toxic agents.

Recent techniques for the stable introduction of immunoglobulin genes into myeloma cells (Banerji, J., et al., *Cell* 33 :729-740 (1983); Potter, H., et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 81 :7161-7165 (1984)), coupled with detailed structural information, have permitted the use of *in vitro* DNA methods such as mutagenesis, to generate recombinant antibodies possessing novel properties.

PCT Application WO87/02671 discloses methods for producing genetically engineered antibodies of desired variable region specificity and constant region properties through gene cloning and expression of light and heavy chains. The mRNA from cloned hybridoma B cell lines which produce monoclonal antibodies of desired specificity is isolated for cDNA cloning. The generation of light and heavy chain coding sequences is accomplished by excising the cloned variable regions and ligating them to light or heavy chain module vectors. This gives cDNA sequences which code for immunoglobulin chains. The lack of introns allows these cDNA sequences to be expressed in prokaryotic hosts, such as bacteria, or in lower eukaryotic hosts, such as yeast.

The generation of chimeric antibodies in which the antigen-binding portion of the immunoglobulin is fused to other moieties has been demonstrated. Examples of non-immunoglobulin genes fused to antibodies include *Staphylococcus aureus* nuclease, the mouse oncogene c-myc, and the Klenow fragment of *E. coli* DNA polymerase I (Neuberger, M.S., et al., *Nature* 312 :604-612 (1984); Neuberger, M.S., *Trends in Biochemical Science*, 347-349 (1985)). European Patent Application 120.694 discloses the genetic engineering of the variable and constant regions of an immunoglobulin molecule that is expressed in *E. coli* host cells. It is further disclosed that the immunoglobulin molecule may be synthesized by a host cell with another peptide moiety attached to one of the constant domains. Such peptide moieties are described as either cytotoxic or enzymatic. The application and the examples describe the use of a lambda-like chain derived from a monoclonal antibody which binds to 4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenyl (NP) haptens.

European Patent Application 125,023 relates to the use of recombinant DNA techniques to produce immunoglobulin molecules that are chimeric or otherwise modified. One of the uses described for these immunoglobulin molecules is for whole-body diagnosis and treatment by injection of the antibodies directed to specific target tissues. The presence of the disease can be determined by attaching a suitable label to the antibodies, or the diseased tissue can be attacked by carrying a suitable drug with the antibodies. The application describes antibodies engineered to aid the specific delivery of an agent as "altered antibodies."

PCT Application WO83/101533 describes chimeric antibodies wherein the variable region of an immunoglobulin molecule is linked to a portion of a second protein which may comprise the active portion of an enzyme.

Boulianne et al., *Nature* 312 :643 (1984) constructed an immunoglobulin gene in which the DNA

segments that encode mouse variable regions specific for the hapten trinitrophenol (TNP) are joined to segments that encode human mu and kappa regions. These chimeric genes were expressed to give functional TNP-binding chimeric IgM.

Morrison et al., P.N.A.S. (USA) 81 :6851 (1984), disclose a chimeric molecule utilizing the heavy-chain variable region exons of an anti-phosphoryl choline myeloma protein G, which were joined to the exons of either human kappa light-chain gene. The genes were transfected into mouse myeloma cell lines, generating transformed cells that produced chimeric mouse-human IgG with antigen-binding function.

PCT Application Publication No. WO89/02922 (1989), discloses chimeric antibody molecules comprising human CD4. Such chimeric antibody molecules may be administered to a subject infected with HIV to treat the HIV infection.

Despite the progress that has been achieved on determining the mechanism of HIV infection, a need continues to exist for methods of treating HIV viral infections.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule specifying non-human primate CD4, or an HIV or SIV gp120 binding fragment thereof.

In particular, the invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule specifying rhesus monkey CD4 comprising the following DNA sequence:

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1  ATGAACCGGGGAATCCCTTTTAGGCACCTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCGCTACTCCCA
-25 MetAsnArgGlyIleProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

      GCAGTCACCCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGATACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
      AlaValThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15

121 TGTACAGCTTCGCAGAAGAAGAAACACACAATTCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGATAAAG
16  CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysAsnThrGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnIleLys

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		ATTCTGGGAATTTCAGGGTCTCTTCTTAACATAAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAGCGATCGTGCT IleLeuGlyIleGlnGlyLeuPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuSerAspArgAla	240 55
5	241 56	GACTCAAGAAAAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGATGCTTTTCCATGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG AspSerArgLysSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyCysPheSerMetIleIleLysAsnLeuLys	
10		ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGAGAACAAGAAGGAGGAGGTGGAATTG IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAsnLysLysGluGluValGluLeu	360 95
15	361 96	CTGGTGTTTCGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTTGAGGGGCAAGCCTGACC LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGluGlyGlnSerLeuThr	
20		CTGACCTTGGAGAGCCCCCTGGTAGTAGCCCCCTCAGTGAATGTAGGAGTCCAGGGGGT LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValLysCysArgSerProGlyGly	480 135
25	481 136	AAAAACATACAGGGGGGGAGGACCATCTCTGTGCCTCAGCTGGAGCGCCAGGATAGTGGC LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyArgThrIleSerValProGlnLeuGluArgGlnAspSerGly	
30	601 176	ACCTGGACATGCACCGTCTCGCAGGACCAGAAGACGGTGGAGTTCAAAATAGACATCGTG ThrTrpThrCysThrValSerGlnAspGlnLysThrValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal	600 175
35		GTGCTAGCTTTCAGAAAGGCTCCAGCACAGTCTATAAGAAAGAGGGGGAACAGGTGGAG ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerThrValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu	
40	721 216	TTCTCCTTCCCACTCGCCTTACACTTGAAGCTGACGGGCAGTGGCGAGCTGTGGTGG PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrLeuGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp	720 215
45		CAGGCGGAGAGGGCTCCTCCTCCAAGTCTTGGATTACCTTCGACCTGAAGAACAAGGAA GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu	
50	841 256	GTGTCTGTAAACGGGTTACCCAGGACCCCAAGCTCCAGATGGGCAAGAAGCTCCCGCTC ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu	840 255
55		CACCTCACCTGCCCCAGGCCTTGCTCAGTATGCTGGCTCTGGAAACCTCACGCTGGCC HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla	
		CTTGAAGCGAAACAGGAAAGTTGCATCAGGAAGTGAACCTCGTGGTGATGAGAGCCACT LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr	960 295

961 CAGTTCCAGGAAAATTTGACCTGTGAAGTGTGGGGACCCACCTCCCCTAAGCTGACGCTG
 296 GlnPheGlnGluAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuThrLeu

 5 AGCTTGAAACTGGAGAACAAGGGGGCAACGGTCTCGAAGCAGGCGAAGGCGGTGTGGGTG 1080
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGlyAlaThrValSerLysGlnAlaLysAlaValTrpVal 335

 1081 CTGAACCCTGAGGCGGGGATGTGGCAGTGCTGCTGAGTGACTCGGGACAGGTCCTGCTA
 336 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu

 GAATCCAACATCAAGGTTGTGCCCACATGGCCACCCCGGTGCAGCCAATGGCCCTGATT 1200
 15 GluSerAsnIleLysValValProThrTrpProThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle 375

 1201 GTGCTGGGGGGCGTTGCGGGCCTCTGCTTTTCACTGGGCTAGGCATCTTCTTCTGTGTG
 376 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheThrGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal

 20 AGGTGCCGGCATCGAAGGCGTCAAGCAGAGCGGATGTCTCAGATCAAGAGACTCCTCAGT 1320
 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGluArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer 415

 1321 GAAAAGAAGACCTGCCAGTGCCCTCACCGGTTTCAGAAGACATGTAGCCCATTTGA 1377
 25 416 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIleEnd 433

or a degenerate variant thereof.

The invention also relates to a nucleic acid molecule specifying a soluble non-human primate CD4
 30 fragment. In particular, the invention to a soluble rhesus CD4 fragment (domain I) which binds HIV or SIV
 gp120 comprising the following DNA sequence:

1 ATGAACCGGGGAATCCCTTTTAGGCACTTCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCGCTACTCCCA
 35 -25 MetAsnArgGlyIleProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

 GCAGTCACCCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGATACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
 AlaValThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15

121 TGTACAGCTTCGCAGAAGAAGAACACACAATTCCTGAAAACTCCAACCAGATAAAG
 16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysAsnThrGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnIleLys

5 ATTCTGGGAATTCAGGGCTCTTCTTAACTAAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAGCGATCGTGCT 240
 IleLeuGlyIleGlnGlyLeuPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuSerAspArgAla 55

241 GACTCAAGAAAAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGATGCTTTTCCATGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
 10 56 AspSerArgLysSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyCysPheSerMetIleIleLysAsnLeuLys

ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGAGAACAGAAGGAGGAGGTGGAATTG 360
 15 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAsnLysLysGluGluValGluLeu 95

361 CTGGTGTTCCGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTT
 96 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu

20

or a degenerate variant thereof.

The invention also relates to a nucleic acid molecule specifying chimpanzee CD4, comprising the following DNA sequence:

25

1 ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCACTCCTCCCA
 -25 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

30

GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGACACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15

35

121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCTGAAAACTCCAACCAGACAAAG
 16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys

40

ATTCTGGGAATCAGGGCTCTTCTTAACTAAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGTT 240
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal 55

45

241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTTACCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
 56 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys

50

55

		ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGGGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu	360 95
5	361 96	CTAGTGTTCCGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTTCAGGGGCAGAGCCTGACC LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr	
10		CTGACCTTGGAGAGCCCCCTGGTAGTAGCCCTCAGTGCAATGTAGGAGTCCAAGGGGT LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly	360 135
15	481 136	AAAAACATACAGGGGGGAAGACCCTCTCCGTGTCTCAGCTGGAGCTCCAGGATAGTGGC LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly	
20		ACCTGGACATGCACTGTCTTGCAGAACCAAGAAAGTGAGTTCAAAATAGACATCGTG ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal	600 175
	601 176	GTGCTAGCTTTCCAGAAGGCCTCCAGCATAGTCTATAAGAAAGAGGGGGAACAGGTGGAG ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu	
25		TTCTCCTTCCCACTCGCCTTTACAGTTGAAAAGCTGACGGGCAGTGGCGAGCTGTGGTGG PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp	720 215
30	721 216	CAGGCGGAGAGGGCTTCTCCTCCAAGTCTTGGATCACCTTTGACCTGAAGAACAAGGAA GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu	
35		GTGTCTGTAAACGGGTTACCCAGGACCTAAGCTCCAGATGGGCAAGAAGCTCCCGCTC ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu	840 255
40	841 256	CACCTCACCTGCCCCAGGCCTTGCCTCAGTATGCTGGCTCTGGAAACCTCACCTGGCC HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla	
45		CTTGAAGCGAAAACAGGAAAGTTGCATCAGGAAGTGAACCTCGTGGTGATGAGAGCCACT LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr	840 295
	961 296	CAGCTCCAGAAAAATTTGACCTGTGAGGTGTGGGGACCCACCTCCCCTAAGCTGATGCTG GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu	
50		AGCTTGAAACTGGAGAACAAGGAGGCAAAGGTCTCGAAGCGGGAGAAGGCGGTGTGGGTG SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal	1080 335
55			

1081 CTGAACCCTGAGGCGGGGATGTGGCAGTGTCTGCTGAGTGA[˙]CTCGGGACAGGTCTGCTG[˙]
 336 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu

6

GAATCCAACATCAAGGTTCTGCCACATGGTCCACCCCGGTGCAGCCAATGGCCCTGATT 1200
 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle 375

10

1201 GTGCTGGGGGCGTCGCCGGCTCCTGCTTTTCATTGGGCTAGGCATCTTCTTCTGTGTC[˙]
 376 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal

15

AGGTGCCGGCACCGAAGGCGCAAGCACAGCGGATGTCTCAGATCAAGAGACTCCTCAGT[˙] 1320
 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGlnArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer 415

20

1321 GAGAAGAAGACCTGCCAGTGGCCCTACCGGTTTCAGAAGACATGTAGCCCATTGA 1377
 416 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIleEnd 433

or a degenerate variant thereof.

The invention also relates to a nucleic acid molecule specifying a soluble chimpanzee CD4 (domain I)
 which binds HIV or SIV gp120, comprising the following DNA sequence:

1 ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCACTCCTCCCA
 30 -25 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGACACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15

35

121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGACAAAG[˙]
 16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys

40

ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAAC[˙]TAAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGTT 240
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal 55

45

241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTTACCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG[˙]
 56 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys

50

ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGGGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG 360
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu 95

361 CTAGTGTTCTGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTT[˙]
 55 96 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu

or a degenerate variant thereof.

The invention also relates to a nucleic acid molecule specifying chimpanzee CD4 with the cytoplasmic domain, comprising the following DNA sequence:

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5      1  ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCACTCCTCCCA
-25  MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

      GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGACACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
10  AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15

      TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGAYAAAG
121  CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys
16  Ile

      ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAACTAAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGYT 240
      IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal 55
      Ala

20  241  GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTTMCCCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
      56  AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
      Pro

      ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGGGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG 360
25  IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu 95

      CTAGTGTTCTGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTTCAGGGGCAGAGCCTGACC
30  361  LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr
      96

      CTGACCTTGAGAGCCCCCTGGTAGTAGCCCCTCAGTGCAATGTAGGAGTCCAAGGGGT 360
35  LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly 135

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481 AAAAACATA[˙]CAGGGGGGA[˙]AGACCCTCTC[˙]CGTGTCTCAG[˙]CTGGAGCTCCAGGATAGTGG[˙]C
 136 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly

5 ACCTGGACATGCACTGTCTTGCAGAACCAAGAAAGTGGAGTTCAAAATAGACATCGT[˙]G 600
 ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal 175

10 601 GTGCTAGCTTTCCAGAAGGCCTCCAGCATAGTCTATAAGAAAGAGGGGGAACAGGTGGAG[˙]G
 176 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu

15 TTCTCCTTCCACTCGCCTTTACAGTTGAA[˙]AGCTGACGGGCAGTGGCGAGCTGTGGTGG[˙]G 720
 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp 215

20 721 CAGGCGGAGAGGGCTTCTCCTCCAAGTCTTGGATCACCTTTGACCTGAAGAACAAGGA[˙]A
 216 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu

25 841 CACCTCACCTGCCCCAGGCCTTGCCCTCAGTATGCTGGCTCTGGAAACCTCACCTGGCC[˙]C
 256 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla

30 CTTGAAGCGAAACAGGAAAGTTGCATCAGGAAGTGAACCTCGTGGTGATGAGAGCCACT[˙]C 840
 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr 295

35 961 CAGCTCCAGAAAAATTTGACCTGTGAGGTGTGGGGACCCACCTCCCCTAAGCTGATGCTG[˙]G
 296 GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu

40 AGCTTGAAACTGGAGAACAAGGAGGCAAAGGTCTCGAAGCGGGAGAGGCGGTGTGGGTG[˙]G 1080
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal 335

45 1081 CTGAACCTGAGGCGGGGATGTGGCAGTGCTGCTGAGTGA[˙]CTCGGGACAGGTCTGCTG[˙]G
 336 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu

50 GAATCCAACATCAAGGTTCTGCCACATGGTCCACCCCGGTGCAGCCAATGGCCCTGATT[˙]T 1200
 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle 375

55

1201 GTGCTGGGGGGCGTCGCCGGCCTCTGCTTTTCATTGGGCTAGGCATCTTCTCTGTGTC
376 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal

5

AGGTGCCGGCACC GAAGGCGCCAAGCASAGCGGATGTCTCAGATCAAGAGACTCCTCAGT 1320
ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGlnArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer 415
Glu

10

1321 GAGAAGAAGACCTGCCAGTGCCCTCACC GGTTTCAGAAGACATGTAGCCCCATTGA 1377
416 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIleEnd 433

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wherein Y is C or T,
M is A or C, and
S is C or G;

or a degenerate variant thereof.

20

The invention also relates to a nucleic acid molecule specifying a chimpanzee CD4 fragment, comprising the following DNA sequence:

1 ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCACTCCTCCCA
25 -25 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

30

GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGACACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15

121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGAYAAAG
16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys
Ile

35

ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAACATAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGYT 240
IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal 55
Ala

40

241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTTMCCCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
56 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
Pro

45

ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGGGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG 360
IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu 95

50

361 CTAGTGTTCCGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTT
96 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu

wherein Y is C or T, and

55

M is A or C;

or a degenerate variant thereof.

The invention also relates to a nucleic acid molecule specifying a gp120 binding molecule capable of glycosylation which is related to human CD4 with the cytoplasmic domain, comprising the following DNA

sequence:

1 ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCGCTCCTCCCA
 5 -25 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

 GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAAAAGGGGATACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15
 10
 121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCTGGA AAAA ACTCCAAACCAGAYAAAG
 16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys
 Ile
 15
 ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAAC TAAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGCT 240
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgAla 55
 20
 241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTCMCCCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
 56 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 Pro
 25
 ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGAGGACCACAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG 360
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu 95
 30
 35
 40
 45
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 55

361	CTAGTGTTCTGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTTCAGGGGCAGAGCCTGACC	
96	LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr	
5		
	CTGACCTTGGAGAGCCCCCTGGTAGTAGCCCTCAGTGCAATGTAGGAGTCCAAGGGGT	360
	LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly	135
10		
481	AAAAACATACAGGGGGGAAGACCCTCTCCGTGTCTCAGCTGGAGCTCCAGGATAGTGGC	
136	LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly	
15		
	ACCTGGACATGCACTGTCTTGCAGAACCAAGAAGGTGGAGTTCAAAATAGACATCGTG	600
	ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal	175
20		
601	GTGCTAGCTTTCCAGAAGGCCTCCAGCATAGTCTATAAGAAAGAGGGGGAACAGGTGGAG	
176	ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGlnValGlu	
25		
	TTCTCCTTCCCACTCGCCTTTACAGTTGAAAAGCTGACGGGCAGTGGCGAGCTGTGGTGG	720
	PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp	215
30		
721	CAGGCGGAGAGGGCTTCTCCTCCAAGTCTTGGATCACCTTTGACCTGAAGAACAAGGAA	
216	GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu	
35		
	GTGTCTGTAAAACGGGTATCCAGGACCTAAGCTCCAGATGGGCAAGAAGCTCCCGCTC	840
	ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu	255
40		
841	CACCTCACCTGCCCCAGGCCTTGCCCTCAGTATGCTGGCTCTGGAAACCTCACCTGGCC	
256	HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla	
45		
	CTTGAAGCGAAACAGGAAAGTTGCATCAGGAAGTGAACCTGGTGGTGATGAGAGCCACT	840
	LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr	295
50		
961	CAGCTCCAGAAAAATTGACCTGTGAGGTGTGGGGACCCACCTCCCCTAAGCTGATGCTG	
296	GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu	
55		
	AGCTTGAAACTGGAGAACAAGGAGGCAAAGGTCTCGAAGCGGGAGAAGGCGGTGTGGGTG	1080
	SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal	335

1081 CTGAACCTGAGGCGGGATGTGGCAGTGTCTGCTGAGTGA[˙]CTCGGGACAGGTCTGCTG[˙]
 336 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu

5

GAATCCAACATCAAGGTTCTGCCACATGGTCCACCCCGGTGCAGCCAATGGCCCTGATT[˙] 1200
 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle 375

10

1201 GTGCTGGGGGGCGTCGCCGGCCTCCTGCTTTTCATTGGGCTAGGCATCTTCTTCTGTGT[˙]C[˙]
 376 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal

15

AGGTGCCGGCACCGAAGGCGCCAAGCAGAGCGGATGTCTCAGATCAAGAGACTCCTCAGT[˙] 1320
 ArgCysArgHisArgArgGlnAlaGluArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer 415

20

1321 GAGAAGAAGACCTGCCAGTGCCCTCACCGGTTTCAGAAGACATGTAGCCCATTGA[˙] 1377
 416 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIleEnd 433

25

wherein Y is C or T, and

M is A or C;

or a degenerate variant thereof;

with the proviso that both Y is not T and M is not C at the same time.

30 The invention also relates to a nucleic acid molecule specifying a gp120 binding molecule capable of glycosylation which is related to a human CD4 fragment, comprising the following DNA sequence:

1 ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCGCTCCTCCCA[˙]
 35 -25 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAAAAAGGGGATACAGTGGAACTGACC[˙] 120
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15

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121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGAYAAAG
 16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys
 Ile

6 ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAACATAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGCT 240
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgAla 55

241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTCMCCCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
 10 56 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 Pro

ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGAGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG 360
 15 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu 95

361 CTAGTGTTCTGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTT
 96 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu

20

wherein Y is C or T, and

M is A or C;

or a degenerate variant thereof;

with the proviso that both Y is not T and M is not C at the same time.

25

The invention also relates to a nucleic acid molecule specifying a fusion protein, comprising

1) a nucleic acid molecule specifying non-human primate CD4 or fragment thereof which binds HIV or SIV gp120, and

2) a nucleic acid molecule specifying an immunoglobulin light or heavy chain, wherein the nucleic acid molecule which specifies the variable region of said immunoglobulin chain has been replaced with the nucleic acid molecule specifying said non-human primate CD4 or fragment thereof.

30

The invention also relates to a nucleic acid molecule specifying a fusion protein, comprising

1) a nucleic acid molecule specifying non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which binds HIV or SIV gp120, linked to

2) a nucleic acid molecule specifying a cytotoxic polypeptide.

35

The invention also relates to vectors comprising the nucleic acid molecules of the invention.

The invention also relates to hosts transformed with the vectors of the invention. In particular, the invention relates to hosts which express complementary immunoglobulin light or heavy chains together with the expression product of said fusion protein nucleic acid molecule to give an immunoglobulin-like molecule which binds to HIV or SIV gp120.

40

The invention also relates to methods of producing non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which binds to HIV or SIV gp120, which comprises

cultivating in a nutrient medium under protein-producing conditions, a host strain transformed with a vector containing a nucleic acid molecule specifying a non-human primate CD4 or soluble fragment thereof which binds HIV or SIV gp120, said vector further comprising expression signals which are recognized by said host strain and direct expression of said non-human primate CD4 or fragment thereof, and recovering the non-human primate CD4 or soluble fragment thereof so produced.

45

The invention also relates to a method of producing a fusion protein comprising non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which binds to gp120, and an immunoglobulin light or heavy chain, wherein the variable region of the immunoglobulin chain has been substituted with non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which binds to HIV or SIV gp120, which comprises

50 cultivating in a nutrient medium under protein-producing conditions, a host strain transformed with a vector specifying said fusion protein, said vector further comprising expression signals which are recognized by said host strain and direct expression of said fusion protein, and recovering the fusion protein so produced.

55

In particular, the invention relates to a method of preparing a immunoglobulin-like molecule, wherein said host strain is a myeloma cell line which produces immunoglobulin light chains and said fusion protein comprises an immunoglobulin heavy chain of the class IgM, IgG1 or IgG3, wherein an immunoglobulin-like molecule comprising said fusion protein is produced. The invention also relates to a method of preparing an

immunoglobulin-like molecule, wherein said host produces immunoglobulin heavy chains of the class IgM, IgG1 and IgG3 together with said fusion protein comprising an immunoglobulin light chain to give an immunoglobulin-like molecule which binds to HIV or SIV gp120.

The invention also relates to substantially pure non-human primate CD4. In particular, the invention
5 relates to substantially pure rhesus CD4 comprising the following amino acid sequence:

MetAsnArgGlyIleProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
AlaValThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
10 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysAsnThrGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnIleLys
IleLeuGlyIleGlnGlyLeuPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuSerAspArgAla
AspSerArgLysSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyCysPheSerMetIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
15 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAsnLysLysGluGluValGluLeu
LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGluGlyGlnSerLeuThr
LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValLysCysArgSerProGlyGly
20 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyArgThrIleSerValProGlnLeuGluArgGlnAspSerGly
ThrTrpThrCysThrValSerGlnAspGlnLysThrValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal

ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerThrValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu
25 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrLeuGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp
GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu
ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu
30 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla
LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr
GlnPheGlnGluAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuThrLeu
35 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGlyAlaThrValSerLysGlnAlaLysAlaValTrpVal
LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu
GluSerAsnIleLysValValProThrTrpProThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle
ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheThrGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal
40 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGluArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer
GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIle.

45 The invention also relates to substantially pure chimpanzee CD4 comprising the following amino acid
sequence:

50

55

MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys
 5 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 10 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr
 LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly
 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly
 15 ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal
 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu
 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp
 20 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu
 ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu
 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla
 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr
 25 GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu

SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal
 30 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu
 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle
 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal
 35 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGlnArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer
 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIle; or
 the glycosylated derivative thereof.

40 The invention also relates to substantially pure non-human CD4 molecule comprising the following
 amino acid sequence:

MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 5 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGln-@-Lys
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArg-#-
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPhe-\$-LeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 10 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr
 LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly
 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly
 15 ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal
 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu
 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp
 20 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu
 ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu
 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla
 25 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr
 GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal
 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu
 30 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle
 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal
 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAla-%-ArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer

35

GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIle,

40

wherein

-@- is Thr or Ile,

-#- is Val or Ala,

-\$- is Thr or Pro, and

45

-%- is Gln or Glu; or

the glycosylated derivative thereof.

The invention also relates to a gp120 binding molecule related to human CD4 comprising the following amino acid sequence:

50

55

5 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGln-@-Lys
 10 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgAla
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPhe-\$-LeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 15 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr
 LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly
 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly
 ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal
 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu
 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp
 20 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu
 ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu
 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla
 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr
 25 GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal
 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu
 30 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle
 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal
 35 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGluArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer
 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIle,

40 wherein
 -@- is Thr or Ile, and
 -\$- is Thr or Pro; or
 the glycosylated derivative thereof;
 with the proviso that at least one of -@- and -\$- is Thr.

45 The invention also relates to non-human primate CD4 fragments which binds to HIV or SIV gp120.
 Preferably, such non-human primate CD4 fragments are soluble in aqueous solution.

In particular, the invention relates to a soluble CD4 fragment which is derived from the rhesus monkey
 and comprises the following amino acid sequence:

50

55

MetAsnArgGlyIleProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaValThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysAsnThrGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnIleLys
 5 IleLeuGlyIleGlnGlyLeuPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuSerAspArgAla
 AspSerArgLysSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyCysPheSerMetIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAsnLysLysGluGluValGluLeu
 10 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu.

The invention also relates to a soluble chimpanzee CD4 fragment comprising the following amino acid sequence:

15

MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 20 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 25 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu.

The invention also relates to a gp120 binding molecule capable of glycosylation comprising the following amino acid sequence:

30

MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGln-@-Lys
 35 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArg-#-
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPhe-\$-LeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 40 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu

wherein

-@- is Thr or Ile,

45 #- is Val or Ala, and

-\$- is Thr or Pro; or

the glycosylated derivative thereof.

The invention also relates to gp120 binding molecule capable of glycosylation related to human CD4 fragments. In particular, the invention relates to a glycosylated human CD4 fragment comprising the
 50 following amino acid sequence:

55

MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

5 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGln-@-Lys
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgAla
 10 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPhe-\$-LeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu

15 wherein

-@- is Thr or Ile, and

-\$- is Thr or Pro; or

the glycosylated derivative thereof;

with the proviso that at least one of -@- and -\$- is Thr.

20 The invention also relates to fusion proteins, comprising non-human primate CD4 or gp120 binding molecules of the invention, or HIV or SIV binding fragments thereof, linked to a cytotoxic polypeptide.

The invention also relates to a fusion protein comprising non-human primate CD4 or gp120 binding molecules of the invention, or fragments thereof which are capable of binding to HIV or SIV gp120, fused at the C-terminus to a second protein which comprises an immunoglobulin heavy chain of the class IgM, IgG1
 25 or IgG3, wherein the variable region of said heavy chain immunoglobulin has been replaced with CD4, or HIV gp120-binding fragment thereof.

The invention also relates to an immunoglobulin-like molecule, comprising:

(1) a fusion protein of non-human primate CD4 or fragment thereof which binds to HIV or SIV gp120 and an immunoglobulin heavy chain, linked to

30 (2) an immunoglobulin light chain.

The invention also relates to a fusion protein comprising non-human primate CD4 or gp120 binding molecules of the invention, or fragment thereof which binds to HIV or SIV gp120, fused at the C-terminus to a second protein comprising an immunoglobulin light chain where the variable region has been deleted.

The invention also relates to an immunoglobulin-like molecule comprising:

35 1) a fusion protein of non-human primate CD4 or gp120 binding molecule of the invention, or fragment thereof which binds to HIV or SIV gp120, and an immunoglobulin light chain, linked to

2) an immunoglobulin heavy chain.

The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions, comprising

1) a therapeutically effective amount of a non-human primate CD4, and

40 2) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions, comprising

1) a therapeutically effective amount of a soluble non-human CD4 fragment, and

2) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

45 The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising the proteins, glycoproteins, fusion proteins and immunoglobulin-like molecules of the invention.

The invention also relates to complexes between the substantially pure non-human primate CD4 and HIV or SIV gp120.

The invention also relates to complexes comprising the non-human primate CD4 fragments of the invention and HIV or SIV gp120.

50 The invention also relates to complexes comprising the fusion proteins and immunoglobulin-like molecules of the invention and HIV or SIV gp120.

The invention also relates to complexes between the gp120 binding molecules capable of glycosylation and HIV or SIV gp120.

55 The invention also relates to a method of treating HIV or SIV infections, comprising administering to an animal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of substantially pure non-human primate CD4, or a soluble fragment thereof.

The invention also relates to a method of treating HIV or SIV infections, comprising administering to an animal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount one of the fusion proteins of the

invention.

The invention also relates to a method of treating HIV or SIV infections, comprising administering to an animal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount one of the immunoglobulin-like molecules of the invention.

5 The invention also relates to a method of treating HIV or SIV infections, comprising administering to an animal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of the gp120 binding molecules of the invention.

The invention also relates to a method for the detection of HIV or SIV gp120 in a sample, comprising:

(a) contacting a sample suspected of containing HIV or SIV gp120 with the fusion protein or
10 immunoglobulin-like molecule of the invention; and

(b) detecting whether a complex is formed.

The invention also relates to a method for the detection of HIV or SIV gp120 in a sample, comprising

(a) contacting a sample suspected of containing HIV or SIV gp120 with substantially pure non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which binds to HIV or SIV gp120, and

15 (b) detecting whether a complex has formed.

The invention is related to the discovery that non-human primates have CD4 of differing amino acid sequence than human CD4. The invention is also related to the discovery that when non-human primate CD4 is expressed on the surface of human cells, strikingly fewer multinucleated giant cells, or syncytia, are formed than when human CD4 is expressed on the surface of the cell. The invention is also related to the
20 discovery that the presence of a glycine residue at position 87 in the non-human primate CD4 derived from the chimpanzee, instead of the glutamic acid residue as found in human CD4, is responsible for the lack of syncytia formation. As a result, the CD4 molecule derived from the chimpanzee can now be used in therapeutic application without the potential of causing syncytia formation.

The invention is also related to the unexpected discovery that chimpanzee CD4 contains two glycosylation sites (positions 32 and 66 (ASN)). This discovery allows for the preparation of glycosylated gp120
25 binding molecules and fragments thereof which bind to gp120 and likely have enhanced stability *in vivo*. Advantageously, the glycosylated gp120 binding molecules and fragments thereof may be administered less frequently to an animal than human or other primate CD4 molecules which are not glycosylated. Thus, the invention also relates to primate (including human) CD4 molecules having one or more glycosylation sites, for example, the chimp sequence at amino acid residues 34 and 68, at 34 only, and at 68 only. The
30 invention also relates to other CD4 molecules with glycosylation sites at different positions, so long as the molecule retains binding to gp120.

35

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The invention is directed to nucleic acid molecules specifying non-human primate CD4, HIV gp120 binding fragments thereof, HIV gp120 binding soluble fragments thereof, fusion proteins thereof, and
40 immunoglobulin-like molecules. The invention also relates to gp120 binding molecules capable of being glycosylated, HIV gp120 binding fragments thereof, fusion proteins thereof, and immunoglobulin-like molecules thereof. The nucleic acid molecules of the invention may be a DNA or RNA molecule.

By the term "soluble" is intended that the CD4 fragment is soluble in aqueous solutions which include, but are not limited to, detergent-free aqueous buffers and body fluids such as blood, plasma and serum.

45 The invention is also directed to the expression of these novel nucleic acid molecules in transformed hosts to give proteins and glycoproteins. The invention also relates to the use of these proteins and glycoproteins to treat and diagnose HIV infections.

In particular, the invention relates to expressing said nucleic acid molecules, which specify a fusion protein comprising an immunoglobulin light or heavy chain, in mammalian hosts which express complemen-
50 tary light or heavy chain immunoglobulins to give an immunoglobulin-like molecule which binds to HIV or SIV gp120.

The CD4 proteins, glycoproteins, CD4 fragments, gp120 binding molecules, fusion proteins and immunoglobulin-like molecules of the invention may be administered to an animal for the purpose of treating HIV or SIV infections. By the terms "HIV infections" is intended the condition of having AIDS, AIDS
55 related complex (ARC) or where an animal harbors the AIDS virus, but does not exhibit the clinical symptoms of AIDS or ARC. By the terms "SIV infections" is intended the condition of being infected with simian immunodeficiency virus.

By the term "animal" is intended all animals which may derive benefit from the administration of the

CD4 proteins, glycoproteins, CD4 fragments, gp120 binding molecules, fusion proteins and immunoglobulin-like molecules of the invention. foremost among such animals are humans, however, the invention is not intended to be so limited.

By the term "fusion protein" is intended a fused protein comprising a CD4 molecule of the invention, or
 5 fragment thereof which is capable of binding to gp120, linked at its C-terminus to an immunoglobulin chain wherein a portion of the N-terminus of the immunoglobulin is replaced with non-human primate CD4. Alternatively, the CD4 molecule or fragment thereof may be linked to a cytotoxic polypeptide such as ricin or diphtheria toxin.

By the term "non-human primate" is intended any member of the suborder Anthroidea except for the
 10 family Hominidae. Such non-human primates include the superfamily Ceboidea, family Cebidae (the New World monkeys including the capuchins, howlers, spider monkeys and squirrel monkeys) and family Callitricidae (including the marmosets); the superfamily Cercopithecoidea, family Cercopithecidae (including the macaques, mandrills, baboons, proboscis monkeys, mona monkeys, and the sacred hanuman monkeys of India); and superfamily Hominoidea, family Pongidae (including gibbons, orangutans, gorillas,
 15 and chimpanzees). The rhesus monkey is one member of the macaques.

The nucleic acid molecules and proteins of the invention may be prepared according to the methods disclosed herein and according to well known methods of solid phase synthesis using the amino acid and DNA sequences disclosed herein.

As described more fully in the examples below, the gly residue at position 87 of the CD4 derived from
 20 the chimpanzee differs from the Glu residue present in human CD4 which is responsible for syncytium formation. This discovery allows for the preparation of new CD4 molecules which do not mediate syncytium formation. An example of such a protein related to the chimpanzee CD4 molecule comprises the following amino acid sequence:

25 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGln-θ-Lys
 30 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArg-#-
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPhe-§-LeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu

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LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr
 LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly
 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly
 5 ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal
 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu
 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp
 10 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu
 ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu
 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla
 15 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr
 GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal
 20 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu
 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle
 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal
 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAla-%-ArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer
 25 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIle,

wherein

-@- is Thr or Ile,

30 -#- is Val or Ala,

-\$- is Thr or Pro, and

-%- is Gln or Glu,

or the glycosylated derivative thereof.

The recombinant DNA molecules which encode this family of proteins and glycoproteins have the
 35 following sequence:

1 ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCACTCCTCCCA
 GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGACACAGTGGAAGTACC
 40
 121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGAYAAAG
 ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAATAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGYT
 45
 50
 55

241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTTWCCCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
 ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGGGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG
 5 361 CTAGTGTTCCGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTTCAGGGGCAGAGCCTGACC
 CTGACCTTGGAGAGCCCCCTGGTAGTAGCCCCCTCAGTGCAATGTAGGAGTCCAAGGGGT
 481 AAAAACATACAGGGGGGGAAGACCTCTCCGTGTCTCAGCTGGAGCTCCAGGATAGTGGC
 10 ACCTGGACATGCACTGTCTTGCAGAACCAGAAGAAAGTGGAGTTCAAATAGACATCGTG
 601 GTGCTAGCTTTCCAGAAGGCCTCCAGCATAGTCTATAAGAAAGAGGGGGAACAGGTGGAG
 15 TTCTCCTTCCCACTCGCCTTTACAGTTGAAAAGCTGACGGGCAGTGGCGAGCTGTGGTGG
 721 CAGGCGGAGAGGGCTTCTCTCCAAGTCTTGGATCACCTTTGACCTGAAGAACAAGGAA
 GTGTCTGTAAACGGGTTACCCAGGACCCTAAGCTCCAGATGGGCAAGAAGCTCCCGCTC
 20 841 CACCTCACCTTGCCCCAGGCCTTGCCCTCAGTATGCTGGCTCTGGAAACCTCACCTGGCC
 CTTGAAGCGAAAACAGGAAAGTTGCATCAGGAAGTGAACCTCGTGGTGATGAGAGCCACT
 25 961 CAGCTCCAGAAAAATTTGACCTGTGAGGTGTGGGGACCCACCTCCCCTAAGCTGATGCTG
 AGCTTGAAACTGGAGAACAAGGAGGCAAAGGTCTCGAAGCGGGAGAAGGCGGTGTGGGTG
 1081 CTGAACCCTGAGGCGGGGATGTGGCAGTGTCTGCTGAGTGACTCGGGACAGGTCTGCTG
 30 GAATCCAACATCAAGGTTCTGCCACATGGTCCACCCCGGTGCAGCCAATGGCCCTGATT
 1201 GTGCTGGGGGGCGTCGCCGGCCTCCTGCTTTTCATTGGGCTAGGCATCTTCTTCTGTGTC
 35 AGGTGCCGGCACCGAAGGCGCCAAGCASAGCGGATGTCTCAGATCAAGAGACTCCTCAGT
 1321 GAGAAGAAGACCTGCCAGTGCCCTCACCGGTTTCAGAAGACATGTAGCCCCATTTGA

40 wherein Y is C or T,
 W is A or C, and
 S is C or G;
 or a degenerate variant thereof.

In general, for the preparation of fusion proteins comprising an immunoglobulin, that portion of
 45 immunoglobulin which is deleted is the variable region. The fusion proteins of the invention may also
 comprise immunoglobulins where more than just the variable region has been deleted and replaced with the
 CD4 molecule or HIV gp120 binding fragment thereof. For example, the V_H and CH1 regions of an
 immunoglobulin chain may be deleted. In practice, any amount of the H-terminus of the immunoglobulin
 heavy chain can be deleted as long as the remaining fragment mediates cell death by antibody effector
 50 function or other mechanism. The minimum sequence required for binding complement encompasses
 domains CH2 and CH3. Joining of Fc portions by the hinge region is advantageous for increasing the
 efficiency of complement binding.

The CD4 molecules of the invention and fusion proteins thereof may comprise the complete CD4
 sequence, the 372 amino acid extracellular region and the membrane spanning domain, or just the
 55 extracellular region. Moreover, the fusion proteins may comprise fragments of the extracellular region which
 retains binding to HIV gp120. The extracellular domain of CD4 consists of four contiguous regions each
 having amino acid and structural similarity to the variable and joining (V-J) domains of immunoglobulin light
 chains as well as related regions in other members of the immunoglobulin gene superfamily. These

structurally similar regions of CD4 are termed the V₁, V₂, V₃ and V₄ domains. See PCT Application Publication Number WO 89/02922 (published October 3, 1988). Thus, the non-human primate CD4 and fusion proteins thereof may comprise any combination of such binding regions. In general, any fragment of the CD4 proteins and glycoproteins of the invention may be used as long as they retain binding to gp120.

5 Gp120 binding CD4 fragments may be obtained by cutting the DNA sequence which encodes chimpanzee CD4 at the Nhe site at position 603 (to give a molecule which encodes two binding domains) or the BspM1 site at position 405 (to give a molecule which encodes one domain). Alternatively, the DNA molecule encoding rhesus CD4 may be cut at the Nhe site at position 603 (to give a molecule which encodes two domains) or the BspM1 site at position 405 (to give a molecule which encodes one domain).
 10 Other fragments may be obtained using, for example, an exonuclease. The DNA fragment can then be incorporated into a cloning vector and introduced into a host, followed by screening the transformed host for the presence of a protein which binds gp120. Methods for screening clones for specific binding activity are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Preferably, such CD4 fragments are soluble in aqueous solution.

15 Where the fusion protein comprises an immunoglobulin light chain, it is necessary that no more of the Ig chain be deleted than is necessary to form a stable complex with a heavy chain Ig. In particular, the cysteine residues necessary for disulfide bond formation must be preserved on both the heavy and light chain moieties.

When expressed in a host, e.g., a mammalian cell, the fusion protein may associate with other light or heavy Ig chains secreted by the cell to give a functioning immunoglobulin-like molecule which is capable of binding to gp120. The gp120 may be in solution, expressed on the surface of infected cells, or may be present on the surface of the HIV virus itself. Alternatively, the fusion protein may be expressed in a mammalian cell which does not secrete other light or heavy Ig chains. When expressed under these conditions, the fusion protein may form a homodimer.

25 Genomic or cDNA sequences may be used in the practice of the invention. Genomic sequences are expressed efficiently in myeloma cells, since they contain native promoter structures.

The constant regions of the antibody cloned and used in the chimeric immunoglobulin-like molecule may be derived from any mammalian source. They may be complement binding or ADCC active. The constant regions may be derived from any appropriate isotype, including IgG1, IgG3, or IgM.

30 The joining of various DNA fragments, is performed in accordance with conventional techniques, employing blunt-ended or staggered-ended termini for ligation, restriction enzyme digestion to provide appropriate termini, filling in of cohesive ends as appropriate, alkaline phosphatase treatment to avoid undesirable joining, and ligation with appropriate ligases. The genetic construct may optionally encode a leader sequence to allow efficient expression of the fusion protein. For example, the leader sequence utilized by Maddon et al., Cell 42 :93-104 (1985) for the expression of human CD4 may be used.

For cDNA isolation, cDNA libraries may be screened, for example, by use of a complementary probe or by assay for the expressed CD4 molecule of the invention using a CD4-specific antibody. Methods for preparing antibodies by immunizing animals with an antigen are taught, for example, by Kohler and Milstein, Nature (London) 256 :495 (1975); Kohler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6 :511 (1976); Kohler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6 :292 (1976); or Hammerling et al., in: Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas, Elsevier, N.V., pp.563-681 (1981). The invention further relates to monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies which are specific for the non-human CD4 proteins, glycoproteins of the invention, and the soluble and non-soluble fragments thereof.

The non-human primate CD4 may be derived from any member of the suborder Anthropeidea except for the family Hominidae. Preferably, the non-human primate CD4 is derived from the rhesus monkey or chimpanzee, although the invention is not intended to be so limited. One of ordinary skill in the art can obtain the CD4 from any additional primate by isolation of the poly-A containing RNA of mitogen stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells obtained from the particular animal. After preparation of cDNA with, for example, reverse transcriptase, the cDNA may be ligated into an appropriate cloning vector and used to transform an appropriate host. The clones may then be screened with a monoclonal antibody directed to the rhesus monkey or chimpanzee CD4 of the invention followed by selection of positive clones, or by hybridization with the chimp or rhesus CD4 cDNAs.

To express the CD4 molecules and fusion hybrid proteins of the invention, transcriptional and translational signals recognized by an appropriate host element are necessary. Eukaryotic hosts which may be used include mammalian cells capable of culture *in vitro*, particularly leukocytes, more particularly myeloma cells or other transformed or oncogenic lymphocytes, e.g., EBV-transformed cells. Advantageously, mammalian cells are used to express the glycosylated CD4 proteins. Alternatively, non-mammalian cells may be employed, such as bacteria, fungi, e.g., yeast, filamentous fungi, or the like.

Preferred hosts for fusion protein production are mammalian cells, grown *in vitro* in tissue culture or *in vivo* in animals. Mammalian cells provide post translational modification to immunoglobulin protein molecules which provide for correct folding and glycosylation of appropriate sites. Mammalian cells which may be useful as hosts include cells of fibroblast origins such as VERO or CHO-K1 or cells of lymphoid origin, such as the hybridoma SP2/0-AG14 or the myeloma P3x63Sgh, and their derivatives. For the purpose of preparing an immunoglobulin-like molecule, a plasmid containing a gene which encodes a heavy chain immunoglobulin, wherein the variable region has been replaced with one of the CD4 molecules of the invention, may be introduced, for example, into J558L myeloma cells, a mouse plasmacytoma expressing the lambda-1 light chain but which does not express a heavy chain (see Oi et al., *P.N.A.S. (USA)* 80 :825-829 (1983)). Other preferred hosts include COS cells, BHK cells and hepatoma cells.

The constructs may be joined together to form a single DNA segment or may be maintained as separate segments, by themselves or in conjunction with vectors.

Where the protein is not glycosylated, any host may be used to express the protein which is compatible with replication and transcription of sequences in the expression plasmid. In general, vectors containing replication and transcription controlling sequences are derived from species compatible with a host cell are used in connection with the host. The vector ordinarily carries a replication origin, as well as specific genes which are capable of providing phenotypic selection in transformed cells. The expression of the non-human primate CD4 molecules and fusion proteins can also be placed under control with other regulatory sequences which may be homologous to the organism in its untransformed state. For example, lactose-dependent *E. coli* chromosomal DNA comprises a lactose or lac operon which mediates lactose utilization by elaborating the enzyme beta-galactosidase. The lac control elements may be obtained from bacterial phage lambda placs, which is infective for *E. coli*. The lac promoter-operator system can be induced by IPTG.

Other promoters/operator systems or portions thereof can be employed as well. For example, colicin E1, galactose, alkaline phosphatase, tryptophan, xylose, tax, and the like can be used.

For mammalian hosts, several possible vector systems are available for expression. One class of vectors utilize DNA elements which are derived from animal viruses such as bovine papilloma virus, polyoma virus, adenovirus, vaccinia virus, baculovirus, retroviruses (RSV, MMTV or MOMLV), or SV40 virus. Cells which have stably integrated the DNA into their chromosomes may be selected by introducing one or more markers which allow selection of transfected host cells. The marker may provide for prototrophy to an auxotrophic host, biocide resistance, e.g., antibiotics, or heavy metals such as copper or the like. The selectable marker gene can be either directly linked to the DNA sequences to be expressed, or introduced into the same cell by cotransformation. Additional elements may also be needed for optimal synthesis of mRNA. These elements may include splice signals, as well as transcriptional promoters, enhancers, and termination signals. The cDNA expression vectors incorporating such elements includes those described by Okayama, H., *Mol. Cel. Biol.*, 3 :280 (1983) and others.

Once the vector or DNA sequence containing the constructs has been prepared for expression, the DNA constructs may be introduced to an appropriate host. Various techniques may be employed, such as protoplast fusion, calcium phosphate precipitation, electroporation or other conventional techniques. After the fusion, the cells are grown in media and screened for the appropriate activity. Expression of the gene(s) results in production of the desired protein. If the expressed product is a fusion protein, it may then be subject to further assembly with an immunoglobulin light or heavy chain to form an immunoglobulin-like molecule.

The host cells for CD4 protein and glycoprotein, CD4 fragment, and immunoglobulin production may be immortalized cells, primarily myeloma or lymphoma cells. These cells may be grown in appropriate nutrient medium in culture flasks or injected into a synergistic host, e.g., mouse or a rat, or immunodeficient host or host site, e.g., nude mouse or hamster pouch. In particular, the cells may be introduced into the abdominal cavity of an animal to allow production of ascites fluid which contains the immunoglobulin-like molecule. Alternatively, the cells may be injected subcutaneously and the chimeric antibody is harvested from the blood of the host. The cells may be used in the same manner as hybridoma cells. See Diamond et al., *N. Eng. J. Med.* 304 :1344 (1981), and Kennatt, McKearn and Bechtol (Eds.), *Monoclonal Antibodies: Hybridomas: - A New Dimension in Biologic Analysis*, Plenum, 1980.

The CD4 proteins, glycoproteins, CD4 fragments, fusion proteins and immunoglobulin-like molecules of the invention may be isolated and purified in accordance with conventional conditions, such as extraction, precipitation, chromatography, affinity chromatography, electrophoresis or the like. For example, the CD4 proteins, glycoproteins and fragments may be purified by passing a solution thereof through a column having gp120 immobilized thereon (see U.S. patent No. 4,725,669). The bound CD4 molecule may then be eluted by treatment with a chaotropic salt or by elution with aqueous acetic acid (1 M).

The Ig fusion proteins may be purified by passing a solution containing the fusion protein through a column which contains immobilized protein A or protein G which selectively binds the Fc portion of the fusion protein. See, for example, Reis, K.J., et al., J. Immunol. 132 :3098-3102 (1984); PCT Application, Publication No. W087/00329. The chimeric antibody may be eluted by treatment with a chaotropic salt or by elution with aqueous acetic acid (1 M).

Alternatively the non-human primate CD4 proteins and glycoproteins, fragments, fusion proteins and immunoglobulin-like molecules may be purified on anti-CD4 antibody columns, or on anti-immunoglobulin antibody columns to give a substantially pure protein.

By the term "substantially pure" is intended that the protein is free of the impurities that are naturally associated therewith. Substantial purity may be evidenced by a single band by electrophoresis.

In one embodiment of the invention, cDNA sequences which encode the CD4 molecules of the invention, or a fragment thereof which binds gp120, may be ligated into an expression plasmid which codes for an antibody wherein the variable region of the gene has been deleted. Methods for the preparation of genes which encode the heavy or light chain constant regions of immunoglobulins are taught, for example, by Robinson, R. et al., PCT Application, Publication No. W087-02671. The cDNA sequence encoding the CD4 molecule or fragment may be directly joined to the cDNA encoding the light or heavy Ig constant regions or may be joined via a linker sequence. Preferably, the linker sequence does not encode a protein product which gives rise to an antigenic reaction in the individual.

Preferred immunoglobulin-like molecules which contain the CD4 molecules of the invention, or fragments thereof, contain the constant region of an IgM, IgG1 or IgG3 antibody.

The CD4 proteins, glycoproteins, fragments, fusion proteins and immunoglobulin-like molecules, and pharmaceutical compositions thereof may be used for the treatment or prophylaxis of HIV viral infections. This method comprises administering to an animal an effective amount of the CD4 proteins, glycoproteins, fragments, fusion proteins and immunoglobulin-like molecules, and pharmaceutical compositions thereof, which are capable of specifically forming a complex with gp120 so as to render the HIV or SIV, with which the individual is infected, incapable of infecting T4⁺ cells.

The fusion protein and immunoglobulin-like molecule may complex to gp120 which is expressed on infected cells. Although the inventor is not bound by a particular theory, it appears that the Fc portion of the fusion protein or immunoglobulin-like molecule may bind with complement to mediate destruction of the cell. In this manner, infected cells are destroyed so that additional viral particle production is stopped.

For the purpose of treating HIV infections, the non-human primate CD4 molecules or fragments thereof, fusion proteins or immunoglobulin-like molecules of the invention may additionally contain a radiolabel, therapeutic agent or cytotoxic polypeptide which enhances destruction of the HIV particle or HIV-infected cell.

Examples of radioisotopes which can be bound to the proteins, glycoproteins, fusion proteins, and immunoglobulin-like molecules of the invention for use in HIV-therapy are ¹²⁵I, ¹³¹I, ⁹⁰Y, ⁶⁷Cu, ²¹⁷Bi, ²²¹At, ²¹²Pb, ⁴⁷Sc, and ¹⁰³Pd. Optionally, a label such as boron can be used which emits α and β particles upon bombardment with neutron radiation.

For in vivo diagnosis radionucleotides may be bound to the CD4 proteins, glycoproteins or fragments thereof, fusion proteins or immunoglobulin-like molecules either directly or by using an intermediary functional group. An intermediary group which is often used to bind radioisotopes, which exist as metallic cations, to antibodies is diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA). Typical examples of metallic cations which are bound in this manner are ^{99m}Tc, ¹²³I, ¹¹¹In, ¹³¹I, ⁹⁷Ru, ⁶⁷Cu, ⁶⁷Ga, and ⁶⁷Ga.

Moreover, the CD4 proteins and glycoproteins or fragments thereof, fusion proteins and immunoglobulin-like molecules may be tagged with an NMR imaging agent which include paramagnetic atoms. The use of an NMR imaging agent allows the in vivo diagnosis of the presence of and the extent of HIV infection within a patient using NMR techniques. Elements which are particularly useful in this manner are ¹⁵⁷Gd, ⁵⁵Mn, ¹⁶²Dy, ⁵²Cr, and ⁵⁶Fe.

Introduction of the nucleic acid molecules of the invention by gene therapy may also be contemplated, for example, using retroviruses or other means to introduce the genetic material specifying the fusion proteins into suitable target tissues. In this embodiment, the target tissues having the nucleic acid molecules of the invention may then produce the CD4 molecules or fusion protein in vivo.

The nucleic acid molecules specifying the CD4 molecules or fragments thereof may be used to reconstitute the immune system of an individual suffering from HIV. For example, the bone marrow cells of an HIV-infected individual may be removed and the hematopoietic stem cells, either as part of a mixed population or a purified fraction, may be infected or transfected with a virus or DNA construct that specifies the non-human primate CD4 or fragment thereof. Production of human CD4 may be shut down by including within the same or different genetic construct, a gene which interferes with the expression of human CD4.

Such a gene may take many forms, for example, it may encode RNA that binds to a regulatory protein (since the non-human primate CD4 may be under other control, its expression will not be affected); an antisense RNA that binds selectively to the human CD4 gene; or a DNA-binding protein that has had its regulatory region amputated. The modified stem cells would then be injected back into the patient where they will migrate to the bone marrow. Preferably, the marrow would have been previously cleared of normal hematopoietic cells by irradiation or with a toxic drug. See Baltimore, D. *Nature* 335 :395-396 (1988).

Methods for the transfection of hematopoietic cells are well known and taught, for example, by Wetherall, D.J., *Nature* 331 :13-14 (1988); Dick, J.E., *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* 507 :242-251 (1987); Eglitis, D.B. et al., *Science* 230 :1395-1398 (1985); Gillio, A. et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 511 :406-417 (1987). Methods for the transfection of cells with anti-sense RNA are taught, for example, by Hambor, J.E. et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 85 :4010-4014 (1988); Sanford, J.C., *J. Theor. Biol.* 130 :469-480 (1988); Izant, J.G. et al., *Science* 229 :345-352 (1985); and Hambor, J.E. et al., *J. Exa. Med.* 168 :1237-1245 (1988).

The non-human primate CD4, and soluble and non-soluble fragments thereof which bind HIV or SIV gp120, may also be used in vivo to treat HIV infection by blocking infection of human CD4 bearing lymphocytes and syncytium formation. See Lui, M. et al., *J. Clin. Invest.* 82 :2176-2180 (1988) or Fischer, R.A. et al., *Nature* 331 :76-78 (1988) for a discussion on the use of human CD4 and soluble fragments thereof to block HIV infection of CD4 bearing lymphocytes and syncytium formation.

Fusion proteins comprising the CD4 proteins, glycoproteins and fragments thereof, and a therapeutic agent can also be used to treat HIV infected individuals by killing HIV-infected cells in vivo. Therapeutic agents may include, for example, cytotoxic polypeptides such as the bacterial toxins diphtheria toxin or ricin. Methods for producing fusion proteins comprising fragment A of diphtheria toxin are taught in U.S. Patent 4,675,382 (1987) which is incorporated by reference herein. Diphtheria toxin contains two polypeptide chains. The B chain binds the toxin to a receptor on a cell surface. The A chain actually enters the cytoplasm and inhibits protein synthesis by inactivating elongation factor 2, the factor that translocates ribosomes along mRNA concomitant with hydrolysis of ATP. See Darnell, J., et al., in *Molecular Cell Biology*, Scientific American Books, Inc., page 662 (1986). Alternatively, a fusion protein comprising ricin, a toxic lectin, may be prepared. Methods for the preparation of a fusion protein comprising human CD4 linked to active regions of *Pseudomonas* endotoxin A and the use thereof to selectively kill HIV infected cells are taught by Chaudhary, V.K. et al., *Nature* 335 :369-372 (1988), which is incorporated by reference herein.

The dose ranges for the administration of the CD4 proteins, glycoproteins and fragments thereof, fusion proteins and immunoglobulin-like molecules are those which are large enough to produce the desired effect whereby the symptoms of HIV or SIV infection are ameliorated. The dosage should not be so large as to cause adverse side effects, such as unwanted cross-reactions, anaphylactic reactions, and the like. Generally, the dosage will vary with the age, condition, sex and extent of disease in the patient, counter indications, if any, immune tolerance and other such variables, to be adjusted by the individual physician. Dosage can vary from .001 mg/kg to 50 mg/kg, preferably 0.1 mg/kg to 1.0 mg/kg, of the CD4 molecule of the invention, gp120 binding molecule, or fragment thereof, fusion protein, or immunoglobulin-like molecule, in one or more administrations daily, for one or several days. The immunoglobulin-like molecule can be administered parenterally by injection or by gradual perfusion over time. They can be administered intravenously, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, or subcutaneously.

Preparations for parenteral administration include sterile or aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions, and emulsions. Examples of non-aqueous solvents are propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, vegetable oils such as olive oil, and injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate. Aqueous carriers include water, alcoholic/aqueous solutions, emulsions or suspensions, including saline and buffered media. Parenteral vehicles include sodium chloride solution, Ringer's dextrose, dextrose and sodium chloride, lactated Ringer's, or fixed oils. Intravenous vehicles include fluid and nutrient replenishers, electrolyte replenishers, such as those based on Ringer's dextrose, and the like. Preservatives and other additives may also be present, such as, for example, antimicrobials, anti-oxidants, chelating agents, inert gases and the like. See, generally, *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science*, 16th Ed., Mack Eds., 1980.

The invention also relates to a method for preparing a medicament or pharmaceutical composition comprising the components of the invention, the medicament being used for therapy of HIV or SIV infection in animals.

The proteins and glycoproteins of the present invention may also be used in combination with other therapeutics used in the treatment of AIDS, ARC and HIV infection. For example, the proteins and glycoproteins may be co-administered with anti-retroviral agents that block reverse transcriptase such as AZT, DDI, HPA-23, phosphonoformate, suramin, ribavirin and deoxycytidine. Alternatively, the proteins and glycoproteins of the invention may be co-administered with such anti-viral agents as interferons, including alpha interferon, gamma interferon, omega interferon, or glucosidase inhibitors such as castanospermine.

Such combination therapies may advantageously utilize lower dosages of those agents so as to minimize toxicity and enhance the effectiveness of the treatment.

The detection and quantitation of antigenic substances and biological samples frequently utilizes immunoassay techniques. These techniques are based upon the formation of the complex between the antigenic substance, e.g., gp120, being assayed and an antibody or antibodies in which one or the other member of the complex may be detectably labeled. In the present invention, the CD4 proteins, glycoproteins or fragments thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecules or fusion proteins may be labeled with any conventional label.

Thus, the CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, fusion protein or immunoglobulin-like molecule can also be used in assay for HIV or SIV viral infection in a biological sample by contacting a sample, derived from an animal suspected of having an HIV or SIV infection, with the CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, fusion protein or immunoglobulin-like molecule, and detecting whether a complex with gp120, either alone or on the surface of an HIV-infected cell, has formed.

For example, a biological sample may be treated with nitrocellulose, or other solid support which is capable of immobilizing cells, cell particles or soluble protein. The support may then be washed with suitable buffers followed by treatment with the CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, fusion protein, or immunoglobulin-like molecule, any of which may be detectably labeled. The solid phase support may then be washed with a buffer a second time to remove unbound protein and the label detected.

In carrying out the assay of the present invention on a sample containing gp120, the process comprises:

- a) contacting a sample suspected of containing gp120 with a solid support to effect immobilization of gp120, or cell which expresses gp120 on its surface;
- b) contacting said solid support with the detectably labeled CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof which binds to HIV gp120, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein molecule of the invention;
- c) incubating said detectably labeled molecule with said support for a sufficient amount of time to allow the detectably labelled molecule to bind to the immobilized gp120 or cell which expresses gp120 on its surface;
- d) separating the solid phase support from the incubation mixture obtained in step c); and
- e) detecting the bound detectably labeled molecule and thereby detecting and quantifying gp120.

Alternatively, the detectably labeled CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein - gp120 complex in a sample may be separated from a reaction mixture by contacting the complex with an immobilized antibody or protein which is specific for an immunoglobulin or, e.g., protein A, protein G, anti-IgM or anti-IgG antibodies. Such anti-immunoglobulin antibodies may be monoclonal or polyclonal. The solid support may then be washed with suitable buffers to give an immobilized complex. The label may then be detected to give a measure of gp120 and, thereby, the presence of HIV.

This aspect of the invention relates to a method for detecting HIV or SIV viral infection in a sample comprising: (a) contacting a sample suspected of containing gp120 with a fusion protein comprising non-human primate CD4 or fragment thereof that binds to HIV gp120 and the Fc portion of an immunoglobulin chain, and

(b) detecting whether a complex is formed.

The invention also relates to a method of detecting gp120 in a sample, further comprising:

- (c) contacting the mixture obtained in step (a) with an Fc binding molecule, such as an antibody, protein A, or protein G, which is immobilized on a solid phase support and is specific for the fusion protein, to give a gp120 fusion protein-immobilized antibody complex
- (d) washing the solid phase support obtained in step (c) to remove unbound fusion protein, and
- (e) and detecting the label on the fusion protein.

Of course, the specific concentrations of detectably labeled immunoglobulin-like molecule (or fusion protein) and gp120, the temperature and time of incubation, as well as other assay conditions may be varied, depending on various factors including the concentration of gp120 in the sample, the nature of the sample, and the like. Those skilled in the art will be able to determine operative and optimal assay conditions for each determination by employing routine experimentation.

Other such steps as washing, stirring, shaking, filtering and the like may be added to the assays as is necessary for the particular situation.

One of the ways in which the CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein can be detectably labeled is by linking the same to an enzyme. This enzyme, in turn, when later exposed to its substrate, will catalyze the formation of a product which can be detected as, for example, by spectrophotometric, fluorometric or by visual means. Enzymes which can be used to

detectably label the CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein of the present invention include, but are not limited to, malate dehydrogenase, staphylococcal nuclease, delta-V-steroid isomerase, yeast alcohol dehydrogenase, alpha-glycerophosphate dehydrogenase, triose phosphate isomerase, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, asparaginase, glucose oxidase, 5 beta-galactosidase, ribonuclease, urease, catalase, glucose-VI-phosphate dehydrogenase, glucoamylase and acetylcholine esterase.

The CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein of the present invention may also be labeled with a radioactive isotope which can be determined by such means as the use of a gamma counter or a scintillation counter or by autoradiography. Isotopes which are 10 particularly useful for the purpose of the present invention are: ^3H , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ^{14}C , ^{51}Cr , ^{36}Cl , ^{57}Co , ^{58}Co , ^{59}Fe and ^{75}Se .

It is also possible to label the CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein with a fluorescent compound. When the fluorescently labeled immunoglobulin-like molecule is exposed to light of the proper wave length, its presence can then be detected due to the 15 fluorescence of the dye. Among the most commonly used fluorescent labelling compounds are fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, phycoerythrin, phycocyanin, allophycocyanin, o-phthaldehyde and fluorescamine.

The CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein of the invention can also be detectably labeled using fluorescence emitting metals such as ^{152}Eu , or others of 20 the lanthanide series. These metals can be attached to the CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein, using such metal chelating groups as diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) or ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA).

The CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein of the present invention also can be detectably labeled by coupling it to a chemiluminescent compound. The 25 presence of the chemiluminescent-tagged CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein is then determined by detecting the presence of luminescence that arises during the course of a chemical reaction. Examples of particularly useful chemiluminescent labeling compounds are luminol, isoluminol, theromatic acridinium ester, imidazole, acridinium salt and oxalate ester.

Likewise, a bioluminescent compound may be used to label the CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment 30 thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein of the present invention. Bioluminescence is a type of chemiluminescence found in biological systems in which a catalytic protein increases the efficiency of the chemiluminescent reaction. The presence of a bioluminescent protein is determined by detecting the presence of luminescence. Important bioluminescent compounds for purposes of labeling are luciferin, luciferase and aequorin.

35 Detection of the CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein may be accomplished by a scintillation counter, for example, if the detectable label is a radioactive gamma emitter, or by a fluorometer, for example, if the label is a fluorescent material. In the case of an enzyme label, the detection can be accomplished by colorimetric methods which employ a substrate for the enzyme. Detection may also be accomplished by visual comparison of the extent of enzymatic reaction of a 40 substrate in comparison with similarly prepared standards.

The assay of the present invention is ideally suited for the preparation of a kit. Such a kit may comprise a carrier means being compartmentalized to receive in close confinement therewith one or more container means such as vials, tubes and the like, each of said container means comprising the separate elements of 45 the immunoassay. For example, there may be a container means containing a solid phase support, and further container means containing the detectably labeled CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein. Further container means may contain standard solutions comprising serial dilutions of analytes such as gp120 or fragments thereof to be detected. The standard solutions of these analytes may be used to prepare a standard curve with the concentration of gp120 50 plotted on the abscissa and the detection signal on the ordinate. The results obtained from a sample containing gp120 may be interpolated from such a plot to give the concentration of gp120.

The CD4 protein, glycoprotein or fragment thereof, immunoglobulin-like molecule or fusion protein of the present invention can also be used as a stain for tissue sections. For example, a labeled molecule comprising CD4 protein or glycoprotein or HIV gp120 binding fragment thereof, may be contacted with a tissue section, e.g., a brain biopsy specimen. This section may then be washed and the label detected.

55 The following examples are illustrative, but not limiting the method and composition of the present invention. Other suitable modifications and adaptations which are obvious to those skilled in the art are within the spirit and scope of this invention.

EXAMPLES5 EXAMPLE 1 ISOLATION OF CHIMPANZEE AND RHESUS MONKEY CD4 cDNAs

cDNA clones encoding the CD4 antigens of the Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes) and the Rhesus Monkey (Maccaca mulatta) were isolated, sequenced, and expressed. Non-human primate CD4 cDNAs were synthesized from the poly-A containing RNA of mitogen stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells
 10 obtained from these animals. cDNA expression libraries were made in the vector CDM8 and CD4 cDNAs we isolated by four rounds of immunoselection as previously described by Seed et al ., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci (USA) 84 :3365-3369 (1987). Sequencing was carried out using the dideoxynucleotide chain termination technique on single and double stranded templates. The DNA and amino acid sequences of the Chimpanzee and Rhesus Monkey CD4 are shown below. Also shown is a comparison of the respective
 15 sequences to human CD4.

RHESUS CD4 CODING SEQUENCE AND PREDICTED AMINO ACID SEQUENCE SHOWING
DIFFERENCES FROM HUMAN SEQUENCES

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1 ATGAACCGGGGAATCCCTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCGCTACTCCCA
 25 -25 MetAsnArgGlyIleProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

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45

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Val
G C

6
1
GCAGTCACCCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGGCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGATACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
AlaValThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15

10
Ala
C T A

15
*
121 TGTACAGCTTCGCAGAAGAAGAACACACAATTCCTGGAATACTCCAACCAGATAAAG
16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysAsnThrGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnIleLys
SerIle

20
C G T

25
ATTCTGGGAATTCAGGGTCTCTTCTTAACATAAGGTCCAATCCAAGCTGAGCGATCGTGCT 240
IleLeuGlyIleGlnGlyLeuPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuSerAspArgAla 55
Asn Ser Asn
A CTC AT C

30
241 GACTCAAGAAAAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGATGCTTTTCCAATGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
56 AspSerArgLysSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyCysPheSerMetIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
Arg Asn ProLeu

35
G AA CC C

40
*
ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGAGAACAGAAGGAGGAGGTGGAATTG 360
IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAsnLysLysGluGluValGluLeu 95
AspGln Gln
G C C

45
361 CTGGTGTTCGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTTGAGGGGCAAGCCTGACC
96 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGluGlyGlnSerLeuThr
Gln

50
A C G

55

CTGACCTTGGAGAGCCCCCTGGTAGTAGCCCTCAGTGAAATGTAGGAGTCCAGGGGGT 480
LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValLysCysArgSerProGlyGly 135
Gln Arg
C A

481 AAAACATA^{*}CAGGGGGGAGGACCATCTCTGTGCCTCAGCTGGAGCGCCAGGATAGTGGC
136 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyArgThrIleSerValProGlnLeuGluArgGlnAspSerGly
Lys Leu Ser Leu
A C C T T

ACCTGGACATGCACCGTCTCGCAGGACCAGAAGACGGTGGAGTTCAAAATAGACATCGTG 600
ThrTrpThrCysThrValSerGlnAspGlnLysThrValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal 175
Leu Asn Lys
T T A A

601 GTGCTAGCTTTCCAGAAGGCCTCCAGCACAGTCTATAAGAAAGAGGGGGAACAGGTGGAG
176 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerThrValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu
Ile
T

TTCTCCTTCCCACTCGCCTTTACACTTGAAAAGCTGACGGGCAGTGGCGAGCTGTGGTGG 720
PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrLeuGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp 215
Val
G

721 CAGGCGGAGAGGGCCTCCTCCTCCAAGTCTTGGATTACCTTCGACCTGAAGAACAAGGAA
216 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu
T C T

GTGTCTGTAAAACGGGTACCCAGGACCCCAAGCTCCAGATGGGCAAGAAGCTCCCGCTC 840
ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu 255
T

841 CACCTCACCTGCCCCAGGCCTTGCTCAGTATGCTGGCTCTGGAAACCTCACGCTGGCC
256 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla
C

CTTGAAGCGAAAACAGGAAAGTTGCATCAGGAAGTGAACCTCGTGGTGAAGAGAGCCACT 960
 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr 295

5 G

961 CAGTTCCAGGAAAATTTGACCTGTGAAGTGTGGGGACCCACCTCCCCTAAGCTGACGCTG
 296 GlnPheGlnGluAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuThrLeu
 Leu Lys Met

10

C A G T

15

AGCTTGAAACTGGAGAACAAGGGGGCAACGGTCTCGAAGCAGGCGAAGGCGGTGTGGGTG 1080
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGlyAlaThrValSerLysGlnAlaLysAlaValTrpVal 335
 Glu Lys ArgGlu
 A A G A

20

1081 CTGAACCCTGAGGCGGGGATGTGGCAGTGTCTGCTGAGTGACTCGGGACAGGTCCTGCTA
 336 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu

25 G

GAATCCAACATCAAGGTTGTGCCCACATGCCCCACCCCGGTGCAGCCAATGGCCCTGATT 1200
 GluSerAsnIleLysValValProThrTrpProThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle 375
 Leu Ser
 C T

30

1201 GTGCTGGGGGCGGTTGCGGGCCTCTGCTTTTCACTGGGCTAGGCATCTTCTTCTGTGTG
 376 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheThrGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal
 -----Ile-----

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C C T

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AGGTGCCGGCATCGAAGGCGTCAAGCAGAGCGGATGTCTCAGATCAAGAGACTCCTCAGT 1320
 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGluArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer 415

45

C C

1321 GAAAAGAAGACCTGCCAGTGCCTCACCGGTTTTCAGAAGACATGTAGCCCCATTGTA 1377
 416 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIleEnd 433

50 G

CHIMP CD4 CODING SEQUENCE AND PREDICTED AMINO ACID SEQUENCE SHOWING
 DIFFERENCES FROM HUMAN SEQUENCES

1 ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTAGGCACCTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCACTCCTCCCA
 -25 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 5
 10 GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGGTGGCAAGAAAGGGGACACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15
 A T
 15 *
 121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGACAAAG
 16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys
 Ile
 T
 20
 240 ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAACATAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGTT 240
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal 55
 Ala
 C
 25
 30 241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTTACCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
 56 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 Pro
 CC
 35
 40
 45
 50
 55

ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGGGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG 360
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu 95
 Glu
 A

361 CTAGTGTTCTGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTTCAGGGGCAGAGCCTGACC 360
 96 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr 95

CTGACCTTGGAGAGCCCCCTGGTAGTAGCCCCCTCAGTGCAATGTAGGAGTCCAAGGGGT 360
 LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly 135

481 AAAACATACAGGGGGGGAAGACCCTCTCCGTGTCTCAGCTGGAGCTCCAGGATAGTGGC 360
 136 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly 95

ACCTGGACATGCACTGTCTTGCAGAACCAGAAGAAAGTGGAGTTCAAAATAGACATCGTG 600
 ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal 175
 G

601 GTGCTAGCTTTCCAGAAGGCCTCCAGCATAGTCTATAAGAAAGAGGGGGAACAGGTGGAG 360
 176 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu 95

TTCTCCTTCCCACTCGCCTTTACAGTTGAAAGCTGACGGGCAGTGGCGAGCTGTGGTGG 720
 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp 215

721 CAGGCGGAGAGGGCTTCCTCCTCCAAGTCTTGGATCACCTTTGACCTGAAGAACAAGGAA 360
 216 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu 95

GTGTCTGTAAACGGGTTACCCAGGACCTAAGCTCCAGATGGGCAAGAAGCTCCCGCTC 840
 ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu 255

841 CACCTCACCTGCCCCAGGCCTTGCTCAGTATGCTGGCTCTGGAAACCTCACCTGGCC 360
 256 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla 95

CTTGAAGCGAAACAGGAAAGTTGCATCAGGAAGTGAACCTCGTGGTGATGAGAGCCACT 840
 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr 295

G

961 CAGCTCCAGAAAATTTGACCTGTGAGGTGTGGGGACCCACCTCCCCTAAGCTGATGCTG
 296 GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu

5

AGCTTGAAACTGGAGAACAAGGAGGCAAAGGTCTCGAAGCGGGAGAAGGCGGTGTGGGTG 1080
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal 335

10

1081 CTGAACCCTGAGGCGGGGATGTGGCAGTGTCTGCTGAGTGAAGTCTGGGACAGGTCTGCTG
 336 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu

15

GAATCCAACATCAAGGTTCTGCCACATGGTCCACCCCGGTGCAGCCAATGGCCCTGATT 1200
 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle 375

20

1201 GTGCTGGGGGGCGTCGCCGGCTCCTGCTTTTCATTGGGCTAGGCATCTTCTTCTGTGTC
 376 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal

25

AGGTGCCGGCACCGAAGGCGCCAAGCACAGCGGATGTCTCAGATCAAGAGACTCCTCAGT 1320
 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGlnArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer 415
 Glu
 G

30

1321 GAGAAGAAGACCTGCCAGTGCCTCACCAGTTTCAGAAGACATGTAGCCCATTGA 1377
 416 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIleEnd 433

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The chimpanzee CD4 antigen is 99% homologous to its human counterpart, possessing 5 amino acid substitutions in the 433 amino acid predicted mature polypeptide, while the rhesus monkey CD4 is 92% homologous having 34 divergences from the human CD4 amino acid sequence. Antigen expression was effected transiently in CDM8 as well as stably using the retroviral vector pMNCS.

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EXAMPLE 2 CHARACTERIZATION OF THE HUMAN CD4 DOMAIN WHICH IS REQUIRED FOR HIV MEDIATED SYNCYTIIUM FORMATION

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These non-human primate CD4 antigens were expressed on human cells which were thereby rendered susceptible to infection by HIV, but formed strikingly fewer multinucleated giant cells, or syncytia, than their counterparts expressing the human CD4 antigen. Using in vitro mutagenesis this phenotype was localized to a single amino acid difference between the chimpanzee and human CD4 glycoproteins. This amino acid substitution quantitatively affects the ability of HeLa cells to form syncytia when these antigens are expressed in concert with the external and trans membrane proteins (EMP and TMP) of the human immunodeficiency virus type I (HIV). This was achieved by transiently expressing six trans-species hybrid CD4 antigens, which contain each of the three nonconservative extracellular amino acid sequence changes between the two species alone and in pairs, followed by infection with the Vaccinia:(HIV env) recombinant virus VSC25. The presence of a glycine residue at position 87, as found in chimpanzee CD4, instead of the glutamic acid residue found in human CD4, essentially eliminates the formation of multinucleated syncytia. Conversely the transfer of the human glutamic acid residue at position 87 to the chimpanzee CD4 confers the ability to form syncytia in the presence of HIV EMP and TMP. In contrast the absence or presence of

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either of the two amino acid substitutions which create glycosylation sites unique to the chimpanzee CD4 antigen, at amino acids 34 and 68 in the first immunoglobulin variable region homologous domain, has little or no effect on the extent of syncytium formed in this assay. We expect that all of these hybrid CD4 glycoproteins will show equal affinity for HIV EMP, since none of these amino acid sequence differences are in the HIV binding site defined earlier.

If syncytium formation is an important mechanism of HIV induced disease this blockade of HIV mediated syncytium formation may account for the resistance of the chimpanzee to the pathology of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) despite prolonged infection by HIV.

EXAMPLE 3 PREPARATION OF CD4-IG cDNA CONSTRUCTS

The Extracellular portion of the chimpanzee or rhesus monkey coding sequence (encoding the signal peptides and amino acids 1-372 of the mature glycoproteins) is fused at three locations to a human IgG1 heavy chain constant region gene by means of a synthetic splice donor linker molecule. To exploit the splice donor linker, a BamHI linker having the sequence CGCGGATCCGCG is first inserted at amino acid residue 395 of the CD4 precursor sequence (nucleotide residue 1295). A synthetic splice donor sequence

GATCCCGAGGGTGAGTACTA
GGCTCCCACTCATGATTCGA

bounded by BamHI and HindIII complementary ends is created and fused to the HindIII site in the intron preceding the CH1 domain, to the EcoRI site in the intron preceding the hinge domain, and to the BstI site preceding the CH2 domain of the IgG1 genomic sequence. Assembly of the chimeric genes by ligation at the BamHI site affords molecules in which either the variable (V) region, the V+CH1 regions, or the V, CH1 and hinge regions are replaced by CD4. In the last case, the chimeric molecule is expected to form a monomer structure, while in the former, a dimeric molecule is expected.

Immunoprecipitation of the fusion proteins with a panel of monoclonal antibodies directed against CD4 epitopes will show that all of the epitopes are preserved. A specific high affinity association is demonstrated between the chimeric molecules and HIV envelope proteins expressed on the surface of cells transfected with an attenuated (reverse transcriptase deleted) proviral construct, or infected with a vaccinia:HIV env recombinant virus.

EXAMPLE 4 PREPARATION OF THE FUSION PROTEINS FROM SUPERNATANTS OF COS CELLS

COS cells grown in DME medium supplemented with 10% Calf Serum and gentamicin sulfate at 15 μ g/ml are split into DME medium containing 10% NuSerum (Collaborative Research) and gentamicin to give 50% confluence the day before transfection. The next day, CsCl purified plasmid DNA is added to a final concentration of 0.1 to 2.0 μ g/ml followed by DEAE Dextran to 400 μ g/ml and chloroquine to 100 μ M. After 4 hours at 37°C, the medium is aspirated and a 10% solution of dimethyl sulfoxide in phosphate buffered saline is added for 2 minutes, aspirated, and replaced with DME/10% Calf Serum. 8 to 24 hours later, the cells are trypsinized and split 1:2.

For radiolabeling, the medium is aspirated 40 to 48 hours after transfection, the cells are washed once with phosphate buffered saline, and DME medium lacking cysteine or methionine is added. 30 minutes later, 35 S-labeled cysteine and methionine are added to final concentrations of 30-60 μ ci and 100-200 μ ci respectively, and the cells allowed to incorporate label for 8 to 24 more hours. The supernatants are recovered and examined by electrophoresis on 7.5% polyacrylamide gels following denaturation and reduction, or on 5% polyacrylamide following denaturation without reduction. The IgG-CD4 fusion proteins form dimer structures. The CD4-IgM fusion proteins form large multimers beyond the resolution of the gel system without reduction, and monomers of the expected molecular mass with reduction.

Unlabeled proteins are prepared by allowing the cells to grow for 5 to 10 days post transfection in DME medium containing 5% NuSerum and gentamicin as above. The supernatants are harvested, centrifuged, and purified by batch adsorption to either protein A trisacryl, protein A agarose, goat anti-human IgG antibody agarose, rabbit anti-human IgM antibody agarose, or monoclonal anti-CD4 antibody agarose.

Antibody agarose conjugates are prepared by coupling purified antibodies to cyanogen bromide activated agarose according to the manufacturer's recommendations, and using an antibody concentration of 1 mg/ml. Following batch adsorption by shaking overnight on a rotary table, the beads are harvested by pouring into a sintered glass funnel and washed a few times on the funnel with phosphate buffered saline containing 1% Nonidet P40 detergent. The beads are removed from the funnel and poured into a small disposable plastic column (Quik-Sep QS-Q column, Isolab), washed with at least 20 column volumes of phosphate buffered saline containing 1% Nonidet P40, with 5 volumes of 0.15 M NaCl, 1 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), and eluted by the addition of either 0.1 M acetic acid, 0.1 M acetic acid containing 0.1 M NaCl, or 0.25 M glycine-HCl buffer, pH 2.5.

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EXAMPLE 5 BLOCKAGE OF SYNCYTIIUM FORMATION BY THE FUSION PROTEINS

Purified or partially purified fusion proteins are added to HPB-ALL cells infected 12 hours previously with a vaccinia virus recombinant encoding HIV envelope protein. After incubation for 6-8 more hours, the cells are washed with phosphate buffered saline, fixed with formaldehyde, and photographed. All of the full-length CD4 immunoglobulin fusion proteins will show inhibition of syncytium formation.

Having now fully described this invention, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the same can be performed with any wide range of equivalent parameters of composition, conditions, and methods of preparing such recombinant molecules, vectors, transformed hosts and proteins without departing from the spirit of scope of the invention or any embodiment thereof.

Claims

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1. A nucleic acid molecule specifying non-human primate CD4, or an HIV gp120 binding fragment thereof, which preferably is soluble in aqueous solution.
2. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 which is DNA, RNA or is complementary to the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
- 30 3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 which is detectably labeled.
4. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein said non-human primate is the rhesus monkey and said molecule comprises the following DNA sequence:

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1 ATGAACCGGGGAATCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCGCTACTCCCA
 -25 MetAsnArgGlyIleProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

5 GCAGTCACCCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGATACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
 AlaValThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15

10 121 TGTACAGCTTCGCAGAAGAAGAACACACAATCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGATAAAG
 16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysAsnThrGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnIleLys

15 ATTCTGGGAATTCAGGGTCTCTTCTTAATAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAGCGATCGTGCT 240
 IleLeuGlyIleGlnGlyLeuPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuSerAspArgAla 55

20 241 GACTCAAGAAAAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGATGCTTTTCCATGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
 56 AspSerArgLysSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyCysPheSerMetIleIleLysAsnLeuLys

25 ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGAGAACAAGAAGGAGGAGGTGGAATTG 360
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAsnLysLysGluGluValGluLeu 95

30 361 CTGGTGTTCGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTTGAGGGGCAAAGCCTGACC
 96 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGluGlyGlnSerLeuThr

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CTGACCTTGGAGAGCCCCCTGGTAGTAGCCCCCTCAGTGAAATGTAGGAGTCCAGGGGGT 480
 LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValLysCysArgSerProGlyGly 135

5

481 AAAACATACAGGGGGGAGGACCATCTCTGTGCCTCAGCTGGAGCGCCAGGATAGTGGC
 136 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyArgThrIleSerValProGlnLeuGluArgGlnAspSerGly

10

ACCTGGACATGCACCGTCTCGCAGGACCAGAAGACGGTGGAGTTCAAATAGACATCGTG 600
 ThrTrpThrCysThrValSerGlnAspGlnLysThrValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal 175

15

601 GTGCTAGCTTTCCAGAAGGCCTCCAGCACAGTCTATAAGAAAGAGGGGGAACAGGTGGAG
 176 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerThrValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu

20

TTCTCCTTCCCACTCGCCTTTACACTTGAAAAGCTGACGGGCAGTGGCGAGCTGTGGTGG 720
 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrLeuGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp 215

25

721 CAGGCGGAGAGGGCCTCCTCCTCCAAGTCTTGGATTACCTTCGACCTGAAGAACAAGGAA
 216 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu

30

GTGTCTGTAAACGGGTTACCCAGGACCCCAAGCTCCAGATGGGCAAGAAGCTCCCGCTC 840
 ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu 255

35

841 CACCTCACCTGCCCCAGGCCTTGCCCTCAGTATGCTGGCTCTGGAAACCTCACGCTGGCC
 256 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla

40

CTTGAAGCGAAAACAGGAAAGTTGCATCAGGAAGTGAACCTCGTGGTGATGAGAGCCACT 960
 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr 295

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961 CAGTTCAGGAAAATTTGACCTGTGAAGTGTGGGGACCCACCTCCCCTAAGCTGACGCTG
 296 GlnPheGlnGluAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuThrLeu
 5
 AGCTTGAAACTGGAGAACAAGGGGGCAACGGTCTCGAAGCAGGCGAAGGCGGTGTGGGTG 1080
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGlyAlaThrValSerLysGlnAlaLysAlaValTrpVal 335
 10
 1081 CTGAACCCTGAGGCGGGGATGTGGCAGTGTCTGCTGAGTGACTCGGGACAGGTCCTGCTA
 336 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu
 15
 GAATCCAACATCAAGGTGTGCCCCATGCCCCACCCCGGTGCAGCCAATGGCCCTGATT 1200
 GluSerAsnIleLysValValProThrTrpProThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle 375
 20
 1201 GTGCTGGGGGCGTTGCGGGCCTCCTGCTTTTCACTGGGCTAGGCATCTTCTTCTGTGTG
 376 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheThrGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal
 25
 AGGTGCCGGCATCGAAGGCGTCAAGCAGAGCGGATGTCTCAGATCAAGAGACTCCTCAGT 1320
 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGluArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer 415
 30
 1321 GAAAAGAAGACCTGCCAGTGCCCTCACC GGTTTCAGAAGACATGTAGCCCCATT
 416 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIle;

35 or a degenerate variant thereof, or wherein said non-human primate is the rhesus monkey and the said nucleic acid fragment comprises the following DNA sequence:

40 1 ATGAACCGGGGAATCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCGCTACTCCCA
 -25 MetAsnArgGlyIleProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 45 GCAGTCACCCAGGGAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGATACAGTGCAACTGACC 120
 AlaValThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15
 50
 55

121 TGTACAGCTTCGCAGAAGAAGAACACACAATTCCTACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGATAAAG
 16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysAsnThrGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnIleLys

5

ATTCTGGGAATTCAGGGTCTCTTCTTAATAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAGCGATCGTGCT 240
 IleLeuGlyIleGlnGlyLeuPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuSerAspArgAla 55

10

241 GACTCAAGAAAAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGATGCTTTTCCATGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
 56 AspSerArgLysSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyCysPheSerMetIleIleLysAsnLeuLys

15

ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGAGAACAAGAAGGAGGAGGTGGAATTG 360
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAsnLysLysGluGluValGluLeu 95

20

361 CTGGTGTTCCGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTT
 96 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu ;

25

or a degenerate variant thereof, or wherein said non-human primate is the chimpanzee and said molecule comprises the following DNA sequence:

1 ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCACTCCTCCCA
 30 -25 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

35

GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGACACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15

40

121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATAACAATTCCTACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGACAAAG
 16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys

45

ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAATAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGTT 240
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal 55

50

241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTTACCCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
 56 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys

55

5	ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGGGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG	360
	IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu	95
10	361 CTAGTGTTTCGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTTCAGGGGCAGAGCCTGACC	
	96 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr	
15	CTGACCTTGGAGAGCCCCCTGGTAGTAGCCCCCTCAGTGCAATGTAGGAGTCCAAGGGGT	480
	LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly	135
20	481 AAAACATACAGGGGGGAAGACCCTCTCCGTGTCTCAGCTGGAGCTCCAGGATAGTGGC	
	136 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly	
25	ACCTGGACATGCACTGTCTTGCAGAACCAGAAGAAAGTGGAGTTCAAATAGACATCGTG	600
	ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal	175
30	601 GTGCTAGCTTTCCAGAAGGCCTCCAGCATAGTCTATAAGAAAGAGGGGGAACAGGTGGAG	
	176 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu	
35	TTCTCCTTCCCACTCGCCTTTACAGTTGAAAAGCTGACGGGCAGTGGCGAGCTGTGGTGG	720
	PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp	215
40	721 CAGGCGGAGAGGGCTTCTCCTCCAAGTCTTGATCACCTTTGACCTGAAGAACAAGGAA	
	216 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu	
45	GTGTCTGTAAAACGGGTTACCCAGGACCCTAAGCTCCAGATGGGCAAGAAGCTCCCGCTC	840
	ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu	255
50	841 CACCTCACCTGCCCCAGGCCTTGCTCAGTATGCTGGCTCTGGAAACCTCACCTGGCC	
	256 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla	
55	CTTGAAGCGAAAACAGGAAAGTTGCATCAGGAAGTGAACCTCGTGGTGATGAGAGCCACT	960
	LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr	295

6 961 CAGCTCCAGAAAAATTTGACCTGTGAGGTGTGGGGACCCACCTCCCCTAAGCTGATGCTG
 296 GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu

10 AGCTTGAAACTGGAGAACAAGGAGGCAAAGGTCTCGAAGCGGGAGAAGGCGGTGTGGGTG 1080
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal 335

15 1081 CTGAACCTGAGGCGGGGATGTGGCAGTGTCTGCTGAGTGACTCGGGACAGGTCCTGCTG
 336 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu

20 GAATCCAACATCAAGGTTCTGCCCACATGGTCCACCCCGGTGCAGCCAATGGCCCTGATT 1200
 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle 375

25 1201 GTGCTGGGGGCGTCGCCGGCTCCTGCTTTTCATTGGGCTAGGCATCTTCTTCTGTGTG
 376 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal

30 AGGTGCCGGCACCGAAGGCGCCAAGCACAGCGGATGTCTCAGATCAAGAGACTCCTCAGT 1320
 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGlnArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer 415

35 1321 GAGAAGAAGACCTGCCAGTGCCCTCACC GGTTTCAGAAGACATGTAGCCCCATT
 416 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIle ;

or a degenerate variant thereof, or wherein said non-human primate is the chimpanzee and
 said nucleic acid fragment comprises the following DNA sequence:

40

1 ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCACTCCTCCCA
 -25 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro

45

GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGGACACAGTGGAAGTACC 120
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr 15

50

55

121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGACAAAG
 16 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys
 5
 ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAATAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGTT 240
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal 55
 10
 241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTTACCCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
 56 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 15
 ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGGGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG 360
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu 95
 20
 361 CTAGTGTTCGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTT
 96 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu ;
 25
 or a degenerate variant thereof.
 5. A recombinant DNA molecule comprising the following sequence:
 30
 1 ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCACTCCTCCCA
 GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAGAAAGGGACACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
 35
 121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGAYAAAG
 40
 ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAATAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGYT 240
 45
 241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTTMCCCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
 ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGGGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG 360
 50
 55

361 CTAGTGTTCGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTTCAGGGGCAGAGCCTGACC
 5
 CTGACCTTGGAGAGCCCCCTGGTAGTAGCCCCCTCAGTGCAATGTAGGAGTCCAAGGGGT 480
 10 481 AAAACATACAGGGGGGGAAGACCCTCTCCGTGTCTCAGCTGGAGCTCCAGGATAGTGGC
 ACCTGGACATGCACTGTCTTGCAAGACCAGAAGTGGAGTTCAAAATAGACATCGTG 600
 15 601 GTGCTAGCTTTCAGAAGGCCTCCAGCATAGTCTATAAGAAAGAGGGGGAACAGGTGGAG
 20 TTCTCCTTCCCACTCGCCTTTACAGTTGAAAAGCTGACGGGCAGTGGCGAGCTGTGGTGG 720
 25 721 CAGGCGGAGAGGGCTTCTCCTCCAAGTCTTGGATCACCTTTGACCTGAAGAACAAGGAA
 GTGTCTGTAAAACGGGTACCCAGGACCCTAAGCTCCAGATGGGCAAGAAGCTCCCGCTC 840
 30 841 CACCTCACCTGCCCCAGGCCTTGCCCTCAGTATGCTGGCTCTGGAAACCTCACCTGGCC
 35 CTTGAAGCGAAAACAGGAAAGTTGCATCAGGAAGTGAACCTCGTGGTGATGAGAGCCACT 960
 40 961 CAGCTCCAGAAAAATTTGACCTGTGAGGTGTGGGGACCCACCTCCCCTAAGCTGATGCTG
 AGCTTGAAACTGGAGAACAGGAGGCAAAGGTCTCGAAGCGGGAGAAGGCGGTGTGGGTG 1080
 45 1081 CTGAACCCTGAGGCGGGGATGTGGCAGTGTCTGCTGAGTGACTCGGGACAGGTCCTGCTG
 50 GAATCCAACATCAAGGTTCTGCCACATGGTCCACCCCGGTGCAGCCAATGGCCCTGATT 1200
 55

1201 GTGCTGGGGGGCGTCGCCGGCCTCCTGCTTTTCATTGGGCTAGGCATCTTCTTCTGTGTC

5 AGGTGCCGGCACCGAAGGCGCCAAGCASAGCGGATGTCTCAGATCAAGAGACTCCTCAGT 1320

10 1321 GAGAAGAAGACCTGCCAGTGCCCTCACC GGTTTCAGAAGACATGTAGCCCCATT;

wherein Y is C or T,

M is A or C, and

S is C or G;

15 or a degenerate variant thereof.

6. A nucleic acid molecule specifying glycosylated human CD4 with the cytoplasmic domain, comprising the following DNA sequence:

20 1 ATGAACCGGGGAGTCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCGCTCCTCCCA

GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAAAAGGGGATACAGTGGAAGTACC 120

25

121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGAYAAAG

30

ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAACTAAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGCT 240

35 241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAACTTTMCCCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG

ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGGGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG 360

40

361 CTAGTGTTTCGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTTCAGGGGCAGAGCCTGACC

45

CTGACCTTGGAGAGCCCCCCTGGTAGTAGCCCCCTCAGTGCAATGTAGGAGTCCAAGGGGT 480

50

55

481 AAAAACATACAGGGGGGAAGACCCTCTCCGTGTCTCAGCTGGAGCTCCAGGATAGTGGC
 5 ACCTGGACATGCACTGTCTTGCAGAACCAAGAAGGTGGAGTTCAAATAGACATCGTG 600
 601 GTGCTAGCTTTCAGAAAGGCCTCCAGCATAGTCTATAAGAAAGAGGGGAACAGGTGGAG
 10 TTCTCCTTCCCACTCGCCTTTACAGTTGAAAAGCTGACGGGCAGTGGCGAGCTGTGGTGG 720
 721 CAGGCGGAGAGGGCTTCCTCCTCCAAGTCTTGGATCACCTTTGACCTGAAGAACAAGGAA
 15 GTGTCTGTAAAACGGGTTACCCAGGACCCTAAGCTCCAGATGGGCAAGAAGCTCCCCTC 840
 841 CACCTCACCTGCCCCAGGCCTTGCCCTCAGTATGCTGGCTCTGGAAACCTCACCTGGCC
 25 CTTGAAGCGAAAACAGGAAAGTTGCATCAGGAAGTGAACCTGGTGGTGATGAGAGCCACT 960
 961 CAGCTCCAGAAAAATTTGACCTGTGAGGTGTGGGGACCCACCTCCCCTAAGCTGATGCTG
 30 AGCTTGAAACTGGAGAACAAGGAGGCAAAGGTCTCGAAGCGGGAGAAGGCCGTGTGGGTG 1080
 1081 CTGAACCCTGAGGCGGGGATGTGGCAGTGTCTGCTGAGTGACTCGGGACAGGTCCTGCTG
 40 GAATCCAACATCAAGGTTCTGCCACATGGTCCACCCGGTGCAGCCAATGGCCCTGATT 1200
 1201 GTGCTGGGGGGCGTCGCCGGCCTCTGCTTTTCATTGGGCTAGGCATCTTCTTCTGTGTC
 50 AGGTGCCGGCACCGAAGGCGCCAAGCAGAGCGGATGTCTCAGATCAAGAGACTCCTCAGT 1320
 1321 GAGAAGAAGACCTGCCAGTGCCCTCACCGGTTTCAGAAGACATGTAGCCCCATTGA 1377

wherein Y is C or T, and

M is A or C;
or a degenerate variant thereof;
with the proviso that both Y is not T and M is not C at the same time.

7. A nucleic acid molecule specifying a glycosylated human CD4 fragment, comprising the following DNA
5 sequence:

```

      .       .       .       .       .
1  ATGAACCGGGAGTCCCTTTTAGGCACTTGCTTCTGGTGCTGCAACTGGCGCTCCTCCCA
10
      .       .       .       .       .
      GCAGCCACTCAGGGAAAGAAAGTGGTGCTGGGCAAAAAGGGGATACAGTGGAACTGACC 120
15
      .       .       .       .       .
121 TGTACAGCTTCCCAGAAGAAGAGCATACAATTCCACTGGAAAACTCCAACCAGAYAAAG
      .       .       .       .       .
20  ATTCTGGGAAATCAGGGCTCCTTCTTAATAAGGTCCATCCAAGCTGAATGATCGCGCT 240
      .       .       .       .       .
241 GACTCAAGAAGAAGCCTTTGGGACCAAGGAAACTTTMCCCTGATCATCAAGAATCTTAAG
25
      .       .       .       .       .
      ATAGAAGACTCAGATACTTACATCTGTGAAGTGGAGGACCAGAAGGAGGAGGTGCAATTG 360
30
361 CTAGTGTTTCGGATTGACTGCCAACTCTGACACCCACCTGCTT

```

wherein Y is C or T, and

- 35 M is A or C;
or a degenerate variant thereof;
with the proviso that both Y is not T and M is not C at the same time.
8. A nucleic acid molecule specifying a fusion protein, comprising:
- 1) the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, linked to
 - 40 2) a nucleic acid molecule specifying an immunoglobulin heavy chain, preferably of the class IgM, IgG1 or IgG3,
wherein the nucleic acid sequence which specifies the variable region of said immunoglobulin heavy chain has been replaced with said nucleic acid molecule specifying said fragment.
9. A nucleic acid molecule specifying a fusion protein, comprising:
- 45 1) a nucleic acid molecule specifying a non-human primate CD4, or HIV or SIV gp120 binding fragment thereof, linked to
 - 2) a nucleic acid molecule specifying an immunoglobulin light chain, preferably of the class IgM, IgG1 or IgG3,
wherein the nucleic acid sequence which specifies the variable region of said immunoglobulin light chain
 - 50 has been replaced with said nucleic acid molecule specifying said fragment.
10. A nucleic acid molecule specifying a fusion protein, comprising:
- 1) a nucleic acid molecule specifying a non-human primate CD4, or HIV or SIV gp120 binding fragment thereof, linked to
 - 2) a nucleic acid molecule specifying a cytotoxic polypeptide.
- 55 11. A vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of any one of claims 1 or 4 to 10.
12. A host transformed with the vector of claim 11, especially a host transformed with a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 8, wherein said host expresses an immunoglobulin light chain together with the expression product of nucleic acid molecule to give an immunoglobulin-like molecule which binds

to HIV or SIV gp120, or a host transformed with a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 9, wherein said host expresses an immunoglobulin heavy chain together with the expression product of nucleic acid molecule to give an immunoglobulin-like molecule which binds to HIV or SIV gp120, and wherein said immunoglobulin heavy chain is preferably of the immunoglobulin class IgM, IgG1 or IgG3.

- 5 13. A method of producing non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which binds to HIV or SIV gp120, which comprises

cultivating in a nutrient medium under protein-producing conditions, a host strain transformed with a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, said vector further comprising expression signals which are recognized by said host strain and direct expression of said non-human primate CD4, and recovering
10 the non-human primate CD4 so produced.

14. A method of producing a fusion protein comprising non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which binds to gp120, and an immunoglobulin heavy chain, wherein the variable region of the immunoglobulin chain has been substituted with non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which binds to HIV or SIV gp120, which comprises

- 15 cultivating in a nutrient medium under protein-producing conditions, a host strain transformed with a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 8, said vector further comprising expression signals which are recognized by said host strain and direct expression of said fusion protein, and recovering the fusion protein so produced, and wherein said host strain preferably is a myeloma cell line which produces immunoglobulin light chains and said fusion protein comprises an immunoglobulin heavy
20 chain of the class IgM, IgG1 or IgG3, wherein an immunoglobulin-like molecule comprising said fusion protein is produced.

15. A method of producing a fusion protein comprising non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which binds to HIV or SIV gp120, and an immunoglobulin light chain, wherein the variable region of the immunoglobulin chain has been substituted with non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which binds to

- 25 HIV or SIV gp120, which comprises:

cultivating in a nutrient medium under protein-producing conditions, a host strain transformed with a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 9, said vector further comprising expression signals which are recognized by said host strain and direct expression of said fusion protein, and recovering the fusion protein so produced, and wherein said host preferably produces immunoglobulin
30 heavy chains of the class IgM, IgG1 and IgG3 together with said fusion protein to give an immunoglobulin-like molecule which binds to HIV or SIV gp120.

16. Substantially pure non-human primate CD4, especially a substantially pure non-human primate CD4, wherein said non-human primate is the rhesus monkey, comprising the following amino acid sequence:

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MetAsnArgGlyIleProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaValThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysAsnThrGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnIleLys
 5 IleLeuGlyIleGlnGlyLeuPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuSerAspArgAla
 AspSerArgLysSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyCysPheSerMetIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAsnLysLysGluGluValGluLeu
 10 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGluGlyGlnSerLeuThr
 LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValLysCysArgSerProGlyGly
 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyArgThrIleSerValProGlnLeuGluArgGlnAspSerGly
 15 ThrTrpThrCysThrValSerGlnAspGlnLysThrValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal
 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerThrValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu
 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrLeuGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp
 20 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu
 ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu
 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla
 25 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr

GlnPheGlnGluAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuThrLeu
 30 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGlyAlaThrValSerLysGlnAlaLysAlaValTrpVal
 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu
 GluSerAsnIleLysValValProThrTrpProThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle
 35 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheThrGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal
 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGluArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer
 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProlle,

or a substantially pure non-human CD4, wherein said non-human primate is the chimpanzee, comprising the
 following amino acid sequence.

MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys
 5 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 10 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr
 LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly
 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly
 15 ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal
 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu
 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp
 20 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu
 ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu
 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla
 25 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr
 GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal
 30 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu
 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle
 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal
 35 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGlnArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer
 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProlle;

40 or the glycosylated derivative thereof, or a substantially pure non-human CD4 comprising the following
 amino acid sequence:

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MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGln-@-Lys
 5 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArg-#-
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPhe-\$-LeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 10 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr
 LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly
 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly
 15 ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal
 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu
 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp
 20 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu
 ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu
 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla
 25 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr
 GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal
 30 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu
 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle
 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal
 35 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAla-%-ArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer
 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProlle,

40 wherein

-@- is Thr or Ile,

-#- is Val or Ala,

-\$- is Thr or Pro, and

-%- is Gln or Glu;

45 or the glycosylated derivative thereof, or a substantially pure non-human CD4 comprising the following amino acid sequence:

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MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGln-@-Lys
 5 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArg-#-
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPhe-\$-LeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 10 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu

wherein

- 15 -@- is Thr or Ile,
 #- is Val or Ala, and
 \$- is Thr or Pro; or
 the glycosylated derivative thereof.

17. A gp120 binding molecule comprising the following amino acid sequence:

20 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGln-@-Lys
 25 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgAla
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPhe-\$-LeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 30 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeuGlnGlyGlnSerLeuThr
 LeuThrLeuGluSerProProGlySerSerProSerValGlnCysArgSerProArgGly
 LysAsnIleGlnGlyGlyLysThrLeuSerValSerGlnLeuGluLeuGlnAspSerGly
 35 ThrTrpThrCysThrValLeuGlnAsnGlnLysLysValGluPheLysIleAspIleVal
 ValLeuAlaPheGlnLysAlaSerSerIleValTyrLysLysGluGlyGluGlnValGlu
 PheSerPheProLeuAlaPheThrValGluLysLeuThrGlySerGlyGluLeuTrpTrp
 40 GlnAlaGluArgAlaSerSerSerLysSerTrpIleThrPheAspLeuLysAsnLysGlu
 ValSerValLysArgValThrGlnAspProLysLeuGlnMetGlyLysLysLeuProLeu
 HisLeuThrLeuProGlnAlaLeuProGlnTyrAlaGlySerGlyAsnLeuThrLeuAla
 45 LeuGluAlaLysThrGlyLysLeuHisGlnGluValAsnLeuValValMetArgAlaThr

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GlnLeuGlnLysAsnLeuThrCysGluValTrpGlyProThrSerProLysLeuMetLeu
 SerLeuLysLeuGluAsnLysGluAlaLysValSerLysArgGluLysAlaValTrpVal
 5 LeuAsnProGluAlaGlyMetTrpGlnCysLeuLeuSerAspSerGlyGlnValLeuLeu
 GluSerAsnIleLysValLeuProThrTrpSerThrProValGlnProMetAlaLeuIle
 ValLeuGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLeuPheIleGlyLeuGlyIlePhePheCysVal
 10 ArgCysArgHisArgArgArgGlnAlaGluArgMetSerGlnIleLysArgLeuLeuSer
 GluLysLysThrCysGlnCysProHisArgPheGlnLysThrCysSerProIle,

wherein

- 15 -@- is Thr or Ile, and
 -\$- is Thr or Pro; or
 the glycosylated derivative thereof;
 with the proviso that at least one of -@- and -\$- is Thr,
 or comprising the following amino acid sequence:

20 MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 25 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGln-@-Lys
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgAla
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPhe-\$-LeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 30 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu

wherein

- 35 -@- is Thr or Ile, and
 -\$- is Thr or Pro; or
 the glycosylated derivative thereof;
 with the proviso that at least one of -@- and -\$- is Thr,
 and wherein the gp120 binding molecule is preferably linked to a cytotoxic polypeptide, radiolabeled or
 40 NMR imaging agent.
 18. A non-human primate, preferably rhesus monkey or the chimpanzee, CD4 fragment which is capable of
 binding to HIV or SIV gp120, which preferably is soluble in aqueous solution.
 19. The non-human primate CD4 fragment of claim 18, wherein said non-human primate is the rhesus
 monkey, comprising the following amino acid sequence:

45 MetAsnArgGlyIleProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaValThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 50 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysAsnThrGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnIleLys
 IleLeuGlyIleGlnGlyLeuPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuSerAspArgAla
 AspSerArgLysSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyCysPheSerMetIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 55 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAsnLysLysGluGluValGluLeu
 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu,

or wherein said non-human primate is the chimpanzee, comprising the following amino acid sequence:

MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys
 6 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal
 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 10 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu;

or the glycosylated derivative thereof.

- 15 20. A fusion protein comprising non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which is capable of binding to HIV or SIV gp120, fused at the C-terminus to a second protein which comprises an immunoglobulin heavy chain of the class IgM, IgG1 or IgG3, wherein the variable region of said heavy chain immunoglobulin has been replaced with CD4, or HIV gp120-binding fragment thereof, which fusion protein preferably is detectably labeled, or linked to a cytotoxic polypeptide, preferably comprising ricin or diphtheria toxin, radiolabel or NMR imaging agent.
- 20 21. A fusion protein comprising non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which binds to HIV or SIV gp120, fused at the terminus to a second protein comprising an immunoglobulin light chain wherein the variable region has been deleted, which preferably is detectably labeled or linked to a cytotoxic polypeptide, especially comprising ricin or diphtheria toxin, radiolabel or NMR imaging agent.
- 25 22. The fusion protein of claim 19 or 20, wherein said CD4 fragment is derived from the rhesus monkey, comprising the following amino acid sequence:

MetAsnArgGlyIleProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 30 AlaValThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysAsnThrGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnIleLys
 IleLeuGlyIleGlnGlyLeuPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuSerAspArgAla
 35 AspSerArgLysSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyCysPheSerMetIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGluAsnLysLysGluGluValGluLeu
 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu, or

- 40 wherein said CD4 fragment is derived from the chimpanzee, comprising the following amino acid sequence:

MetAsnArgGlyValProPheArgHisLeuLeuLeuValLeuGlnLeuAlaLeuLeuPro
 45 AlaAlaThrGlnGlyLysLysValValLeuGlyLysLysGlyAspThrValGluLeuThr
 CysThrAlaSerGlnLysLysSerIleGlnPheHisTrpLysAsnSerAsnGlnThrLys
 IleLeuGlyAsnGlnGlySerPheLeuThrLysGlyProSerLysLeuAsnAspArgVal
 50 AspSerArgArgSerLeuTrpAspGlnGlyAsnPheThrLeuIleIleLysAsnLeuLys
 IleGluAspSerAspThrTyrIleCysGluValGlyAspGlnLysGluGluValGlnLeu
 LeuValPheGlyLeuThrAlaAsnSerAspThrHisLeuLeu.

- 55 23. An immunoglobulin-like molecule, comprising the fusion protein of claim 19 and an immunoglobulin light chain, which immunoglobulin-like molecule preferably is detectably labelled or linked to a cytotoxic polypeptide, radiolabel or NMR imaging agent.
24. An immunoglobulin-like molecule comprising the fusion protein of claim 21 and an immunoglobulin

heavy chain of the class IgM, IgG1 or IgG3, which immunoglobulin-like molecule preferably is detectably labeled or wherein said fusion protein is linked to a cytotoxic polypeptide, radiolabel or NMR imaging agent.

25. A non-human primate CD4 molecule, or an HIV or SIV gp120 binding fragment thereof, linked to a cytotoxic polypeptide, radiolabel or NMR imaging agent.
- 5 26. A complex, comprising
 - a) HIV or SIV gp120 and
 - b) substantially pure non-human primate CD4, or an HIV or SIV gp120 binding non-human primate CD4 fragment, or an HIV or SIV gp120 binding non-human primate CD4 soluble fragment, or the fusion protein of claim 20 or 21, or the gp120 binding molecule of claim 17.
- 10 27. The complex of claim 26, wherein said gp120 is a part of an HIV or SIV, is expressed on the surface of an HIV or SIV-infected cell or is present in solution.
28. A method for the detection of HIV or SIV gp120 in a sample, comprising
 - (a) contacting a sample suspected of containing HIV or SIV gp120 with the fusion protein of claim 20 or 21, and
 - 15 (b) detecting whether a complex is formed.
29. A method for the detection of HIV or SIV gp120 in a sample, comprising
 - (a) contacting a sample suspected of containing HIV or SIV gp120 with non-human primate CD4, or fragment thereof which is capable of binding to HIV or SIV gp120, and wherein preferably said non-human primate CD4 or fragment thereof is detectably labeled,
 - 20 (b) detecting whether a complex has formed.
30. A method for the detection of HIV or SIV gp120 in a sample, comprising
 - (a) contacting a sample suspected of containing HIV or SIV gp120 with the gp120 binding molecule of claim 17, which preferably is detectably labeled; and
 - (b) detecting whether a complex has formed.
- 25 31. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of substantially pure non-human primate CD4 or a therapeutically effective amount of a non-human primate CD4 fragment which is capable of binding to HIV or SIV gp120, and preferably soluble in aqueous solution, or a therapeutically effective amount of the gp120 binding molecule of claim 17; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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SEQ ID NO.: 1
 SEQUENCE TYPE: Nucleotide with corresponding protein
 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 1374 bases

STRANDEDNESS: Single
 TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: None

ATG AAC CGG GGA ATC CCT TTT AGG CAC TTG CTT CTG GTG CTG CAA CTG	48
Met Asn Arg Gly Ile Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu	
5 10 15	
GCG CTA CTC CCA GCA GTC ACC CAG GGA AAG AAA GTG GTG CTG GGC AAG	96
Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Val Thr Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys	
20 25 30	
AAA GGG GAT ACA GTG GAA CTG ACC TGT ACA GCT TCG CAG AAG AAG AAC	144
Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Asn	
35 40 45	
ACA CAA TTC CAC TGG AAA AAC TCC AAC CAG ATA AAG ATT CTG GGA ATT	192
Thr Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn Gln Ile Lys Ile Leu Gly Ile	
50 55 60	
CAG GGT CTC TTC TTA ACT AAA GGT CCA TCC AAG CTG AGC GAT CGT GCT	240
Gln Gly Leu Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu Ser Asp Arg Ala	
65 70 75 80	
GAC TCA AGA AAA AGC CTT TGG GAC CAA GGA TGC TTT TCC ATG ATC ATC	288
Asp Ser Arg Lys Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Gly Cys Phe Ser Met Ile Ile	
85 90 95	
AAG AAT CTT AAG ATA GAA GAC TCA GAT ACT TAC ATC TGT GAA GTG GAG	336
Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Glu	
100 105 110	
AAC AAG AAG GAG GAG GTG GAA TTG CTG GTG TTC GGA TTG ACT GCC AAC	384
Asn Lys Lys Glu Glu Val Glu Leu Leu Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn	
115 120 125	
TCT GAC ACC CAC CTG CTT GAG GGG CAA AGC CTG ACC CTG ACC TTG GAG	432
Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu Glu Gly Gln Ser Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Glu	
130 135 140	
AGC CCC CCT GGT AGT AGC CCC TCA GTG AAA TGT AGG AGT CCA GGG GGT	480
Ser Pro Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Ser Val Lys Cys Arg Ser Pro Gly Gly	
145 150 155 160	
AAA AAC ATA CAG GGG GGG AGG ACC ATC TCT GTG CCT CAG CTG GAG CGC	528
Lys Asn Ile Gln Gly Gly Arg Thr Ile Ser Val Pro Gln Leu Glu Arg	
165 170 175	

CAG	GAT	AGT	GGC	ACC	TGG	ACA	TGC	ACC	GTC	TCG	CAG	GAC	CAG	AAG	ACG	576
Gln	Asp	Ser	Gly	Thr	Trp	Thr	Cys	Thr	Val	Ser	Gln	Asp	Gln	Lys	Thr	
			180					185					190			
GTG	GAG	TTC	AAA	ATA	GAC	ATC	GTG	GTG	CTA	GCT	TTC	CAG	AAG	GCC	TCC	624
Val	Glu	Phe	Lys	Ile	Asp	Ile	Val	Val	Leu	Ala	Phe	Gln	Lys	Ala	Ser	
		195					200					205				
AGC	ACA	GTC	TAT	AAG	AAA	GAG	GGG	GAA	CAG	GTG	GAG	TTC	TCC	TTC	CCA	672
Ser	Thr	Val	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gln	Val	Glu	Phe	Ser	Phe	Pro	
	210					215					220					
CTC	GCC	TTT	ACA	CTT	GAA	AAG	CTG	ACG	GGC	AGT	GGC	GAG	CTG	TGG	TGG	720
Leu	Ala	Phe	Thr	Leu	Glu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Glu	Leu	Trp	Trp	
	225				230					235					240	
CAG	GCG	GAG	AGG	GCC	TCC	TCC	TCC	AAG	TCT	TGG	ATT	ACC	TTC	GAC	CTG	768
Gln	Ala	Glu	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ser	Trp	Ile	Thr	Phe	Asp	Leu	
			245					250					255			
AAG	AAC	AAG	GAA	GTG	TCT	GTA	AAA	CGG	GTT	ACC	CAG	GAC	CCC	AAG	CTC	816
Lys	Asn	Lys	Glu	Val	Ser	Val	Lys	Arg	Val	Thr	Gln	Asp	Pro	Lys	Leu	
			260					265					270			
CAG	ATG	GGC	AAG	AAG	CTC	CCG	CTC	CAC	CTC	ACC	CTG	CCC	CAG	GCC	TTG	864
Gln	Met	Gly	Lys	Lys	Leu	Pro	Leu	His	Leu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ala	Leu	
		275					280					285				
CCT	CAG	TAT	GCT	GGC	TCT	GGA	AAC	CTC	ACG	CTG	GCC	CTT	GAA	GCG	AAA	912
Pro	Gln	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gly	Asn	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Glu	Ala	Lys	
	290					295					300					
ACA	GGA	AAG	TTG	CAT	CAG	GAA	GTG	AAC	CTC	GTG	GTG	ATG	AGA	GCC	ACT	960
Thr	Gly	Lys	Leu	His	Gln	Glu	Val	Asn	Leu	Val	Val	Met	Arg	Ala	Thr	
	305				310					315					320	
CAG	TTC	CAG	GAA	AAT	TTG	ACC	TGT	GAA	GTG	TGG	GGA	CCC	ACC	TCC	CCT	1008
Gln	Phe	Gln	Glu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Cys	Glu	Val	Trp	Gly	Pro	Thr	Ser	Pro	
			325					330						335		
AAG	CTG	ACG	CTG	AGC	TTG	AAA	CTG	GAG	AAC	AAG	GGG	GCA	ACG	GTC	TCG	1056
Lys	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Asn	Lys	Gly	Ala	Thr	Val	Ser	
			340					345					350			
AAG	CAG	GCG	AAG	GCG	GTG	TGG	GTG	CTG	AAC	CCT	GAG	GCG	GGG	ATG	TGG	1104
Lys	Gln	Ala	Lys	Ala	Val	Trp	Val	Leu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Ala	Gly	Met	Trp	
		355					360					365				
CAG	TGT	CTG	CTG	AGT	GAC	TCG	GGA	CAG	GTC	CTG	CTA	GAA	TCC	AAC	ATC	1152
Gln	Cys	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asp	Ser	Gly	Gln	Val	Leu	Leu	Glu	Ser	Asn	Ile	
	370					375					380					

AAG GTT GTG CCC ACA TGG CCC ACC CCG GTG CAG CCA ATG GCC CTG ATT	1200
Lys Val Val Pro Thr Trp Pro Thr Pro Val Gln Pro Met Ala Leu Ile	
385 390 395 400	
GTG CTG GGG GGC GTT GCG GGC CTC CTG CTT TTC ACT GGG CTA GGC ATC	1248
Val Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Gly Leu Leu Leu Phe Thr Gly Leu Gly Ile	
405 410 415	
TTC TTC TGT GTC AGG TGC CGG CAT CGA AGG CGT CAA GCA GAG CGG ATG	1296
Phe Phe Cys Val Arg Cys Arg His Arg Arg Arg Gln Ala Glu Arg Met	
420 425 430	
TCT CAG ATC AAG AGA CTC CTC AGT GAA AAG AAG ACC TGC CAG TGC CCT	1344
Ser Gln Ile Lys Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu Lys Lys Thr Cys Gln Cys Pro	
435 440 445	
CAC CGG TTT CAG AAG ACA TGT AGC CCC ATT	1374
His Arg Phe Gln Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Ile	
450 455	

SEQ ID NO.: 2
 SEQUENCE TYPE: Nucleotide with corresponding protein
 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 401 bases

STRANDEDNESS: Single
 TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: None

ATG AAC CGG GGA ATC CCT TTT AGG CAC TTG CTT CTG GTG CTG CAA CTG	48
Met Asn Arg Gly Ile Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu	
5 10 15	
GCG CTA CTC CCA GCA GTC ACC CAG GGA AAG AAA GTG GTG CTG GGC AAG	96
Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Val Thr Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys	
20 25 30	
AAA GGG GAT ACA GTG GAA CTG ACC TGT ACA GCT TCG CAG AAG AAG AAC	144
Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Asn	
35 40 45	
ACA CAA TTC CAC TGG AAA AAC TCC AAC CAG ATA AAG ATT CTG GGA ATT	192
Thr Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn Gln Ile Lys Ile Leu Gly Ile	
50 55 60	
CAG GGT CTC TTC TTA ACT AAA GGT CCA TCC AAG CTG AGC GAT CGT GCT	240
Gln Gly Leu Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu Ser Asp Arg Ala	
65 70 75 80	
GAC TCA AGA AAA AGC CTT TGG GAC CAA GGA TGC TTT TCC ATG ATC ATC	288
Asp Ser Arg Lys Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Gly Cys Phe Ser Met Ile Ile	
85 90 95	
AAG AAT CTT AAG ATA GAA GAC TCA GAT ACT TAC ATC TGT GAA GTG GAG	336
Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Glu	
100 105 110	
AAC AAG AAG GAG GAG GTG GAA TTG CTG GTG TTC GGA TTG ACT GCC AAC	384
Asn Lys Lys Glu Glu Val Glu Leu Leu Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn	
115 120 125	
TCT GAC ACC CAC CTG CTT	402
Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu	
130	

SEQ ID NO.: 3
 SEQUENCE TYPE: Nucleic acid with corresponding protein
 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 1374 bases

STRANDEDNESS: Single
 TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: None

ATG AAC CGG GGA GTC CCT TTT AGG CAC TTG CTT CTG GTG CTG CAA CTG	48
Met Asn Arg Gly Val Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu	
5 10 15	
GCA CTC CTC CCA GCA GCC ACT CAG GGA AAG AAA GTG GTG CTG GGC AAG	96
Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys	
20 25 30	
AAA GGG GAC ACA GTG GAA CTG ACC TGT ACA GCT TCC CAG AAG AAG AGC	144
Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Ser	
35 40 45	
ATA CAA TTC CAC TGG AAA AAC TCC AAC CAG ACA AAG ATT CTG GGA AAT	192
Ile Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn Gln Thr Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn	
50 55 60	
CAG GGC TCC TTC TTA ACT AAA GGT CCA TCC AAG CTG AAT GAT CGC GTT	240
Gln Gly Ser Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu Asn Asp Arg Val	
65 70 75 80	
GAC TCA AGA AGA AGC CTT TGG GAC CAA GGA AAC TTT ACC CTG ATC ATC	288
Asp Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Gly Asn Phe Thr Leu Ile Ile	
85 90 95	
AAG AAT CTT AAG ATA GAA GAC TCA GAT ACT TAC ATC TGT GAA GTG GGG	336
Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Gly	
100 105 110	
GAC CAG AAG GAG GAG GTG CAA TTG CTA GTG TTC GGA TTG ACT GCC AAC	384
Asp Gln Lys Glu Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn	
115 120 125	
TCT GAC ACC CAC CTG CTT CAG GGG CAG AGC CTG ACC CTG ACC TTG GAG	432
Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu Gln Gly Gln Ser Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Glu	
130 135 140	
AGC CCC CCT GGT AGT AGC CCC TCA GTG CAA TGT AGG AGT CCA AGG GGT	480
Ser Pro Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Ser Val Gln Cys Arg Ser Pro Arg Gly	
145 150 155 160	
AAA AAC ATA CAG GGG GGG AAG ACC CTC TCC GTG TCT CAG CTG GAG CTC	528
Lys Asn Ile Gln Gly Gly Lys Thr Leu Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu	
165 170 175	

CAG	GAT	AGT	GGC	ACC	TGG	ACA	TGC	ACT	GTC	TTG	CAG	AAC	CAG	AAG	AAA	576
Gln	Asp	Ser	Gly	Thr	Trp	Thr	Cys	Thr	Val	Leu	Gln	Asn	Gln	Lys	Lys	
			180					185					190			
GTG	GAG	TTC	AAA	ATA	GAC	ATC	GTG	GTG	CTA	GCT	TTC	CAG	AAG	GCC	TCC	624
Val	Glu	Phe	Lys	Ile	Asp	Ile	Val	Val	Leu	Ala	Phe	Gln	Lys	Ala	Ser	
		195					200					205				
AGC	ATA	GTC	TAT	AAG	AAA	GAG	GGG	GAA	CAG	GTG	GAG	TTC	TCC	TTC	CCA	672
Ser	Ile	Val	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gln	Val	Glu	Phe	Ser	Phe	Pro	
	210					215					220					
CTC	GCC	TTT	ACA	GTT	GAA	AAG	CTG	ACG	GGC	AGT	GGC	GAG	CTG	TGG	TGG	720
Leu	Ala	Phe	Thr	Val	Glu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Glu	Leu	Trp	Trp	
225					230					235				240		
CAG	GCG	GAG	AGG	GCT	TCC	TCC	TCC	AAG	TCT	TGG	ATC	ACC	TTT	GAC	CTG	768
Gln	Ala	Glu	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ser	Trp	Ile	Thr	Phe	Asp	Leu	
			245					250						255		
AAG	AAC	AAG	GAA	GTG	TCT	GTA	AAA	CGG	GTT	ACC	CAG	GAC	CCT	AAG	CTC	816
Lys	Asn	Lys	Glu	Val	Ser	Val	Lys	Arg	Val	Thr	Gln	Asp	Pro	Lys	Leu	
			260					265					270			
CAG	ATG	GGC	AAG	AAG	CTC	CCG	CTC	CAC	CTC	ACC	CTG	CCC	CAG	GCC	TTG	864
Gln	Met	Gly	Lys	Lys	Leu	Pro	Leu	His	Leu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ala	Leu	
		275				280						285				
CCT	CAG	TAT	GCT	GGC	TCT	GGA	AAC	CTC	ACC	CTG	GCC	CTT	GAA	GCG	AAA	912
Pro	Gln	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gly	Asn	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Glu	Ala	Lys	
	290					295					300					
ACA	GGA	AAG	TTG	CAT	CAG	GAA	GTG	AAC	CTC	GTG	GTG	ATG	AGA	GCC	ACT	960
Thr	Gly	Lys	Leu	His	Gln	Glu	Val	Asn	Leu	Val	Val	Met	Arg	Ala	Thr	
305					310					315					320	
CAG	CTC	CAG	AAA	AAT	TTG	ACC	TGT	GAG	GTG	TGG	GGA	CCC	ACC	TCC	CCT	1008
Gln	Leu	Gln	Lys	Asn	Leu	Thr	Cys	Glu	Val	Trp	Gly	Pro	Thr	Ser	Pro	
			325					330						335		
AAG	CTG	ATG	CTG	AGC	TTG	AAA	CTG	GAG	AAC	AAG	GAG	GCA	AAG	GTC	TCG	1056
Lys	Leu	Met	Leu	Ser	Leu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Asn	Lys	Glu	Ala	Lys	Val	Ser	
			340					345					350			
AAG	CGG	GAG	AAG	GCG	GTG	TGG	GTG	CTG	AAC	CCT	GAG	GCG	GGG	ATG	TGG	1104
Lys	Arg	Glu	Lys	Ala	Val	Trp	Val	Leu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Ala	Gly	Met	Trp	
		355				360						365				
CAG	TGT	CTG	CTG	AGT	GAC	TCG	GGA	CAG	GTC	CTG	CTG	GAA	TCC	AAC	ATC	1152
Gln	Cys	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asp	Ser	Gly	Gln	Val	Leu	Leu	Glu	Ser	Asn	Ile	
	370					375					380					

AAG	GTT	CTG	CCC	ACA	TGG	TCC	ACC	CCG	GTG	CAG	CCA	ATG	GCC	CTG	ATT	1200
Lys	Val	Leu	Pro	Thr	Trp	Ser	Thr	Pro	Val	Gln	Pro	Met	Ala	Leu	Ile	
385					390					395					400	
GTG	CTG	GGG	GGC	GTC	GCC	GGC	CTC	CTG	CTT	TTC	ATT	GGG	CTA	GGC	ATC	1248
Val	Leu	Gly	Gly	Val	Ala	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ile	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ile	
				405					410					415		
TTC	TTC	TGT	GTC	AGG	TGC	CGG	CAC	CGA	AGG	CGC	CAA	GCA	CAG	CGG	ATG	1296
Phe	Phe	Cys	Val	Arg	Cys	Arg	His	Arg	Arg	Arg	Gln	Ala	Gln	Arg	Met	
			420					425					430			
TCT	CAG	ATC	AAG	AGA	CTC	CTC	AGT	GAG	AAG	AAG	ACC	TGC	CAG	TGC	CCT	1344
Ser	Gln	Ile	Lys	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ser	Gln	Lys	Lys	Thr	Cys	Gln	Cys	Pro	
			435				440					445				
CAC	CGG	TTT	CAG	AAG	ACA	TGT	AGC	CCC	ATT							1374
His	Arg	Phe	Gln	Lys	Thr	Cys	Ser	Pro	Ile							
450						455										

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SEQ ID NO.: 4
 SEQUENCE TYPE: Nucleic acid with corresponding protein
 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 402 bases

STRANDEDNESS: Single
 TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: None

ATG AAC CGG GGA GTC CCT TTT AGG CAC TTG CTT CTG GTG CTG CAA CTG	48
Met Asn Arg Gly Val Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu	
5 10 15	
GCA CTC CTC CCA GCA GCC ACT CAG GGA AAG AAA GTG GTG CTG GGC AAG	96
Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys	
20 25 30	
AAA GGG GAC ACA GTG GAA CTG ACC TGT ACA GCT TCC CAG AAG AAG AGC	144
Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Ser	
35 40 45	
ATA CAA TTC CAC TGG AAA AAC TCC AAC CAG ACA AAG ATT CTG GGA AAT	192
Ile Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn Gln Thr Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn	
50 55 60	
CAG GGC TCC TTC TTA ACT AAA GGT CCA TCC AAG CTG AAT GAT CGC GTT	240
Gln Gly Ser Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu Asn Asp Arg Val	
65 70 75 80	
GAC TCA AGA AGA AGC CTT TGG GAC CAA GGA AAC TTT ACC CTG ATC ATC	288
Asp Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Gly Asn Phe Thr Leu Ile Ile	
85 90 95	
AAG AAT CTT AAG ATA GAA GAC TCA GAT ACT TAC ATC TGT GAA GTG GGG	336
Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Gly	
100 105 110	
GAC CAG AAG GAG GAG GTG CAA TTG CTA GTG TTC GGA TTG ACT GCC AAC	384
Asp Gln Lys Glu Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn	
115 120 125	
TCT GAC ACC CAC CTG CTT	402
Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu	
130	

SEQ ID NO.: 5
 SEQUENCE TYPE: Nucleic acid
 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 1374 bases

STRANDEDNESS: Single
 TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: Y is C or T
 M is A or C
 S is G or C

ATGAACCGGG GAGTCCCTTT TAGGCACTTG CTTCTGGTGC TGCAACTGGC ACTCCTCCCA 60
 GCAGCCACTC AGGGAAAGAA AGTGGTGCTG GGCAAGAAAG GGGACACAGT GGAAGTGACC 120
 TGTACAGCTT CCCAGAAGAA GAGCATACAA TTCCACTGGA AAAACTCCAA CCAGAYAAAG 180
 ATTCTGGGAA ATCAGGGCTC CTTCTTAACT AAAGGTCCAT CCAAGCTGAA TGATCGCGYT 240
 GACTCAAGAA GAAGCCTTTG GGACCAAGGA AACTTTMCCC TGATCATCAA GAATCTTAAG 300
 ATAGAAGACT CAGATACTTA CATCTGTGAA GTGGGGGACC AGAAGGAGGA GGTGCAATTG 360
 CTAGTGTTTG GATTGACTGC CAACTCTGAC ACCCACCTGC TTCAGGGGCA GAGCCTGACC 420
 CTGACCTTGG AGAGCCCCC TGGTAGTAGC CCCTCAGTGC AATGTAGGAG TCCAAGGGGT 480
 AAAAACATAC AGGGGGGGAA GACCCTCTCC GTGTCTCAGC TGGAGCTCCA GGATAGTGGC 540
 ACCTGGACAT GCACTGTCTT GCAGAACCAG AAGAAAGTGG AGTTCAAAAT AGACATCGTG 600
 GTGCTAGCTT TCCAGAAGGC CTCCAGCATA GTCTATAAGA AAGAGGGGGA ACAGGTGGAG 660
 TTCTCCTTCC CACTCGCCTT TACAGTTGAA AAGCTGACGG GCAGTGGCGA GCTGTGGTGG 720
 CAGGCGGAGA GGGCTTCCTC CTCCAAGTCT TGGATCACCT TTGACCTGAA GAACAAGGAA 780
 GTGTCTGTAA AACGGGTTAC CCAGGACCCT AAGCTCCAGA TGGGCAAGAA GCTCCCGCTC 840
 CACCTCACCC TGCCCCAGGC CTTGCCTCAG TATGCTGGCT CTGGAAACCT CACCCTGGCC 900
 CTTGAAGCGA AAACAGGAAA GTTGCATCAG GAAGTGAACC TCGTGGTGAT GAGAGCCACT 960
 CAGCTCCAGA AAAATTTGAC CTGTGAGGTG TGGGGACCCA CCTCCCCTAA GCTGATGCTG 1020
 AGCTTGAAAC TGGAGAACAA GGAGGCAAAG GTCTCGAAGC GGGAGAAGGC GGTGTGGGTG 1080
 CTGAACCCTG AGGCGGGGAT GTGGCAGTGT CTGCTGAGTG ACTCGGGACA GGTCTGCTG 1140
 GAATCCAACA TCAAGTTCTT GCCCACATGG TCCACCCCGG TGCAGCCAAT GGCCCTGATT 1200
 GTGCTGGGGG GCGTCGCCGG CCTCCTGCTT TTCATTGGGC TAGGCATCTT CTTCTGTGTC 1260

AGGTGCCGGC ACCGAAGGCG CCAAGCASAG CGGATGTCTC AGATCAAGAG ACTCCTCAGT 1320
GAGAAGAAGA CCTGCCAGTG CCCTCACCGG TTTCAGAAGA CATGTAGCCC CATT 1376

SEQ ID NO.: 6
 SEQUENCE TYPE: Nucleic acid
 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 1377 bases

STRANDEDNESS: Single
 TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: Y is C or T
 M is A or C

ATGAACCGGG GAGTCCCTTT TAGGCACTTG CTTCTGGTGC TGCAACTGGC GTCCTCCCA	60
GCAGCCACTC AGGGAAAGAA AGTGGTGCTG GGCAAAAAG GGGATACAGT GGAAGTGACC	120
TGTACAGCTT CCCAGAAGAA GAGCATACAA TTCCACTGGA AAAACTCCAA CCAGAYAAAG	180
ATTCTGGGAA ATCAGGGCTC CTTCTTAACT AAAGGTCCAT CCAAGCTGAA TGATCGCGCT	240
GACTCAAGAA GAAGCCTTTG GGACCAAGGA AACTTTMCCC TGATCATCAA GAATCTTAAG	300
ATAGAAGACT CAGATACTTA CATCTGTGAA GTGGGGGACC AGAAGGAGGA GGTGCAATTG	360
CTAGTGTTCTG GATTGACTGC CAACTCTGAC ACCCACCTGC TTCAGGGGCA GAGCCTGACC	420
CTGACCTTGG AGAGCCCCC TGGTAGTAGC CCCTCAGTGC AATGTAGGAG TCCAAGGGGT	480
AAAAACATAC AGGGGGGGAA GACCCTCTCC GTGTCTCAGC TGGAGCTCCA GGATAGTGGC	540
ACCTGGACAT GCACTGTCTT GCAGAACCAG AAGAAGGTGG AGTTCAAAAT AGACATCGTG	600
GTGCTAGCTT TCCAGAAGGC CTCCAGCATA GTCTATAAGA AAGAGGGGGA ACAGGTGGAG	660
TTCTCCTTCC CACTCGCCTT TACAGTTGAA AAGCTGACGG GCAGTGGCGA GCTGTGGTGG	720
CAGGCGGAGA GGGCTTCCTC CTCCAAGTCT TGGATCACCT TTGACCTGAA GAACAAGGAA	780
GTGTCTGTAA AACGGGTTAC CCAGGACCCT AAGCTCCAGA TGGGCAAGAA GCTCCCGCTC	840
CACCTCACCC TGCCCCAGGC CTTGCCTCAG TATGCTGGCT CTGGAAACCT CACCCTGGCC	900
CTTGAAGCGA AAACAGGAAA GTTGCATCAG GAAGTGAACC TGGTGGTGAT GAGAGCCACT	960
CAGCTCCAGA AAAATTGAC CTGTGAGGTG TGGGGACCCA CCTCCCCTAA GCTGATGCTG	1020
AGCTTGAAAC TGGAGAACAA GGAGGCAAAG GTCTCGAAGC GGGAGAAGGC GGTGTGGGTG	1080
CTGAACCCTG AGGCGGGGAT GTGGCAGTGT CTGCTGAGTG ACTCGGGACA GGTCTGCTG	1140
GAATCCAACA TCAAGGTTCT GCCCACATGG TCCACCCCGG TGCAGCCAAT GGCCCTGATT	1200

GTGCTGGGGG GCGTCGCCGG CTCCTGCTT TTCATTGGGC TAGGCATCTT CTTCTGTGTC 1260
AGGTGCCGGC ACCGAAGGCG CCAAGCAGAG CGGATGTCTC AGATCAAGAG ACTCCTCAGT 1320
GAGAAGAAGA CCTGCCAGTG CCCTCACCGG TTTCAGAAGA CATGTAGCCC CATTGA 1377

SEQ ID NO.: 7
SEQUENCE TYPE: Nucleic acid
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 402 bases

STRANDEDNESS: Single
TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: Y is C or T
M is A or C

ATGAACCGGG GAGTCCCTTT TAGGCACTTG CTTCTGGTGC TGCAACTGGC GTCCTCCCA 60
GCAGCCACTC AGGGAAAGAA AGTGGTGCTG GGCAAAAAG GGGATACAGT GGAAGTGACC 120
TGTACAGCTT CCCAGAAGAA GAGCATACAA TTCCACTGGA AAAACTCCAA CCAGAYAAAG 180
ATTCTGGGAA ATCAGGGCTC CTTCTTAACT AAAGGTCCAT CCAAGCTGAA TGATCGCGCT 240
GACTCAAGAA GAAGCCTTTG GGACCAAGGA AACTTTMCCC TGATCATCAA GAATCTTAAG 300
ATAGAAGACT CAGATACTTA CATCTGTGAA GTGGAGGACC AGAAGGAGGA GGTGCAATTG 360
CTAGTGTTTC GATTGACTGC CAACTCTGAC ACCCACCTGC TT 402

Gln Ala Glu Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Asp Leu
 245 250 255
 Lys Asn Lys Glu Val Ser Val Lys Arg Val Thr Gln Asp Pro Lys Leu
 260 265 270
 Gln Met Gly Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu His Leu Thr Leu Pro Gln Ala Leu
 275 280 285
 Pro Gln Tyr Ala Gly Ser Gly Asn Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Glu Ala Lys
 290 295 300
 Thr Gly Lys Leu His Gln Glu Val Asn Leu Val Val Met Arg Ala Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Leu Gln Lys Asn Leu Thr Cys Glu Val Trp Gly Pro Thr Ser Pro
 325 330 335
 Lys Leu Met Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Glu Asn Lys Glu Ala Lys Val Ser
 340 345 350
 Lys Arg Glu Lys Ala Val Trp Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Ala Gly Met Trp
 355 360 365
 Gln Cys Leu Leu Ser Asp Ser Gly Gln Val Leu Leu Glu Ser Asn Ile
 370 375 380
 Lys Val Leu Pro Thr Trp Ser Thr Pro Val Gln Pro Met Ala Leu Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Val Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Gly Leu Leu Leu Phe Ile Gly Leu Gly Ile
 405 410 415
 Phe Phe Cys Val Arg Cys Arg His Arg Arg Arg Gln Ala Gln Arg Met
 420 425 430
 Ser Gln Ile Lys Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu Lys Lys Thr Cys Gln Cys Pro
 435 440 445
 His Arg Phe Gln Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Ile
 450 455

SEQ ID NO.: 9
 SEQUENCE TYPE: Protein
 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 458 amino acids

STRANDEDNESS: Single
 TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: None

```

Met Asn Arg Gly Val Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu
      5                                10                                15

Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys
      20                                25                                30

Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Ser
      35                                40                                45

Ile Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn Gln Thr Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn
      50                                55                                60

Gln Gly Ser Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu Asn Asp Arg Val
      65                                70                                75                                80

Asp Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Gly Asn Phe Thr Leu Ile Ile
      85                                90                                95

Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Gly
      100                               105                               110

Asp Gln Lys Glu Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn
      115                               120                               125

Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu Gln Gly Gln Ser Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Glu
      130                               135                               140

Ser Pro Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Ser Val Gln Cys Arg Ser Pro Arg Gly
      145                               150                               155                               160

Lys Asn Ile Gln Gly Gly Lys Thr Leu Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu
      165                               170                               175

Gln Asp Ser Gly Thr Trp Thr Cys Thr Val Leu Gln Asn Gln Lys Lys
      180                               185                               190

Val Glu Phe Lys Ile Asp Ile Val Val Leu Ala Phe Gln Lys Ala Ser
      195                               200                               205

Ser Ile Val Tyr Lys Lys Glu Gly Glu Gln Val Glu Phe Ser Phe Pro
      210                               215                               220

Leu Ala Phe Thr Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Gly Ser Gly Glu Leu Trp Trp
      225                               230                               235                               240
  
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Gln Ala Glu Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Asp Leu
 245 250 255
 Lys Asn Lys Glu Val Ser Val Lys Arg Val Thr Gln Asp Pro Lys Leu
 260 265 270
 Gln Met Gly Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu His Leu Thr Leu Pro Gln Ala Leu
 275 280 285
 Pro Gln Tyr Ala Gly Ser Gly Asn Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Glu Ala Lys
 290 295 300
 Thr Gly Lys Leu His Gln Glu Val Asn Leu Val Val Met Arg Ala Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Leu Gln Lys Asn Leu Thr Cys Glu Val Trp Gly Pro Thr Ser Pro
 325 330 335
 Lys Leu Met Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Glu Asn Lys Glu Ala Lys Val Ser
 340 345 350
 Lys Arg Glu Lys Ala Val Trp Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Ala Gly Met Trp
 355 360 365
 Gln Cys Leu Leu Ser Asp Ser Gly Gln Val Leu Leu Glu Ser Asn Ile
 370 375 380
 Lys Val Leu Pro Thr Trp Ser Thr Pro Val Gln Pro Met Ala Leu Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Val Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Gly Leu Leu Leu Phe Ile Gly Leu Gly Ile
 405 410 415
 Phe Phe Cys Val Arg Cys Arg His Arg Arg Arg Gln Ala Gln Arg Met
 420 425 430
 Ser Gln Ile Lys Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu Lys Lys Thr Cys Gln Cys Pro
 435 440 445
 His Arg Phe Gln Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Ile
 450 455

Leu Ala Phe Thr Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Gly Ser Gly Glu Leu Trp Trp
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Ala Glu Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Asp Leu
 245 250 255
 Lys Asn Lys Glu Val Ser Val Lys Arg Val Thr Gln Asp Pro Lys Leu
 260 265 270
 Gln Met Gly Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu His Leu Thr Leu Pro Gln Ala Leu
 275 280 285
 Pro Gln Tyr Ala Gly Ser Gly Asn Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Glu Ala Lys
 290 295 300
 Thr Gly Lys Leu His Gln Glu Val Asn Leu Val Val Met Arg Ala Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Leu Gln Lys Asn Leu Thr Cys Glu Val Trp Gly Pro Thr Ser Pro
 325 330 335
 Lys Leu Met Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Glu Asn Lys Glu Ala Lys Val Ser
 340 345 350
 Lys Arg Glu Lys Ala Val Trp Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Ala Gly Met Trp
 355 360 365
 Gln Cys Leu Leu Ser Asp Ser Gly Gln Val Leu Leu Glu Ser Asn Ile
 370 375 380
 Lys Val Leu Pro Thr Trp Ser Thr Pro Val Gln Pro Met Ala Leu Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Val Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Gly Leu Leu Leu Phe Ile Gly Leu Gly Ile
 405 410 415
 Phe Phe Cys Val Arg Cys Arg His Arg Arg Arg Gln Ala Glx Arg Met
 420 425 430
 Ser Gln Ile Lys Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu Lys Lys Thr Cys Gln Cys Pro
 435 440 445
 His Arg Phe Gln Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Ile
 450 455

SEQ ID NO.: 11
 SEQUENCE TYPE: Protein
 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 134 amino acids

STRANDEDNESS: Single
 TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: Xaa at position 59 is Thr or Ile
 Xaa at position 80 is Val or Ala
 Xaa at position 93 is Thr or Pro

```

Met Asn Arg Gly Val Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu
      5                      10                      15

Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys
      20                      25                      30

Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Ser
      35                      40                      45

Ile Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn Gln Xaa Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn
      50                      55                      60

Gln Gly Ser Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu Asn Asp Arg Xaa
      65                      70                      75                      80

Asp Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Gly Asn Phe Xaa Leu Ile Ile
      85                      90                      95

Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Gly
      100                     105                     110

Asp Gln Lys Glu Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn
      115                     120                     125

Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu
      130

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SEQ ID NO.: 12
 SEQUENCE TYPE: Protein
 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 458 amino acids

STRANDEDNESS: Single
 TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: Xaa at position 59 is Thr or Ile
 Xaa at position 93 is Thr or Pro

```

Met Asn Arg Gly Val Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu
      5                                10                                15

Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys
      20                                25                                30

Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Ser
      35                                40                                45

Ile Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn Gln Xaa Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn
      50                                55                                60

Gln Gly Ser Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu Asn Asp Arg Ala
      65                                70                                75                                80

Asp Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Gly Asn Phe Xaa Leu Ile Ile
      85                                90                                95

Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Glu
      100                               105                               110

Asp Gln Lys Glu Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn
      115                               120                               125

Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu Gln Gly Gln Ser Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Glu
      130                               135                               140

Ser Pro Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Ser Val Gln Cys Arg Ser Pro Arg Gly
      145                               150                               155                               160

Lys Asn Ile Gln Gly Gly Lys Thr Leu Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu
      165                               170                               175

Gln Asp Ser Gly Thr Trp Thr Cys Thr Val Leu Gln Asn Gln Lys Lys
      180                               185                               190

Val Glu Phe Lys Ile Asp Ile Val Val Leu Ala Phe Gln Lys Ala Ser
      195                               200                               205

Ser Ile Val Tyr Lys Lys Glu Gly Glu Gln Val Glu Phe Ser Phe Pro
      210                               215                               220

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Leu Ala Phe Thr Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Gly Ser Gly Glu Leu Trp Trp
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Ala Glu Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Asp Leu
 245 250 255
 Lys Asn Lys Glu Val Ser Val Lys Arg Val Thr Gln Asp Pro Lys Leu
 260 265 270
 Gln Met Gly Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu His Leu Thr Leu Pro Gln Ala Leu
 275 280 285
 Pro Gln Tyr Ala Gly Ser Gly Asn Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Glu Ala Lys
 290 295 300
 Thr Gly Lys Leu His Gln Glu Val Asn Leu Val Val Met Arg Ala Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Leu Gln Lys Asn Leu Thr Cys Glu Val Trp Gly Pro Thr Ser Pro
 325 330 335
 Lys Leu Met Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Glu Asn Lys Glu Ala Lys Val Ser
 340 345 350
 Lys Arg Glu Lys Ala Val Trp Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Ala Gly Met Trp
 355 360 365
 Gln Cys Leu Leu Ser Asp Ser Gly Gln Val Leu Leu Glu Ser Asn Ile
 370 375 380
 Lys Val Leu Pro Thr Trp Ser Thr Pro Val Gln Pro Met Ala Leu Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Val Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Gly Leu Leu Leu Phe Ile Gly Leu Gly Ile
 405 410 415
 Phe Phe Cys Val Arg Cys Arg His Arg Arg Arg Gln Ala Glu Arg Met
 420 425 430
 Ser Gln Ile Lys Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu Lys Lys Thr Cys Gln Cys Pro
 435 440 445
 His Arg Phe Gln Lys Thr Cys Ser Pro Ile
 450 455

SEQ ID NO.: 14
SEQUENCE TYPE: Protein
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 134 amino acids

STRANDEDNESS: Single
TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: None

[illegible]

FEATURES: Xaa at position 59 is Thr or Ile
Xaa at position 93 is Thr or Pro

85

SEQ ID NO.: 16
 SEQUENCE TYPE: Protein
 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 134 amino acids

STRANDEDNESS: Single
 TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: None

Met Asn Arg Gly Ile Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu
 5 10 15

Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Val Thr Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys
 20 25 30

Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Asn
 35 40 45

Thr Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn Gln Ile Lys Ile Leu Gly Ile
 50 55 60

Gln Gly Leu Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu Ser Asp Arg Ala
 65 70 75 80

Asp Ser Arg Lys Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Gly Cys Phe Ser Met Ile Ile
 85 90 95

Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Glu
 100 105 110

Asn Lys Lys Glu Glu Val Glu Leu Leu Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn
 115 120 125

Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu
 130

SEQ ID NO.: 17
 SEQUENCE TYPE: Protein
 SEQUENCE LENGTH: 134 amino acids

STRANDEDNESS: Single
 TOPOLOGY: Linear

FEATURES: None

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Met Asn Arg Gly Val Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu
      5                                10                                15
Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys
      20                                25                                30
Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Ser
      35                                40                                45
Ile Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn Gln Thr Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn
      50                                55                                60
Gln Gly Ser Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu Asn Asp Arg Val
      65                                70                                75
Asp Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Gly Asn Phe Thr Leu Ile Ile
      85                                90                                95
Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Gly
      100                               105                               110
Asp Gln Lys Glu Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn
      115                               120                               125
Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu
      130

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C195-09.WP5



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(71) Applicant: **THE GENERAL HOSPITAL
CORPORATION**
55 Fruit Street
Boston MA 02114(US)

(72) Inventor: **Seed, Brian**
Molecular Biology, Wellman 9
Boston, MA 02114(US)
Inventor: **Camerini, David**
1520 Rodney Drive, Apt. 203
Los Angeles, California 90027(US)

(74) Representative: **Klein, Otto, Dr. et al**
Hoechst AG Zentrale Patentabteilung
Postfach 80 03 20
W-6230 Frankfurt am Main 80(DE)

(54) **Non-human primate CD4 polypeptides and human CD4 molecules capable of being glycosylated.**

(57) The invention relates to substantially pure non-human primate CD4, and fragments thereof which bind to HIV or SIV gp120. The invention also relates to gp120 binding molecules related to human CD4 but which may exist in glycosylated form.

The invention also relates to fusion proteins which comprise the CD4 molecules of the invention, or fragments thereof, and an immunoglobulin light or heavy chain, wherein the variable region of the light or heavy chain has been replaced with CD4 or fragment thereof which is capable of binding to gp120. The invention also relates to fusion proteins comprising the CD4 molecules of the invention and a cytotoxic polypeptide.

The invention also relates to an immunoglobulin-like molecules comprising the fusion proteins of the invention together with an immunoglobulin light or heavy chain.

The invention also relates to methods of treating HIV or SIV infection comprising administering the CD4 molecules of the invention, glycoproteins, frag-

ments thereof, fusion proteins or immunoglobulin-like molecules of the invention to an animal.

The invention also relates to assays for HIV or SIV comprising contacting a sample suspected of containing HIV or SIV gp120 with the CD4 molecules of the invention, fragments thereof, glycoproteins, immunoglobulin-like molecules, or fusion proteins of the invention, and detecting whether a complex is formed.

The invention also relates to nucleic acid molecules which specify the proteins, glycoproteins and fusion proteins of the invention as well as vectors and transformed hosts.

EP 0 414 178 A3



European
Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 90 11 5877

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Y	CELL, vol. 42, August 1985, pages 93-104; P.J. MADDON et al.: "The isolation and nucleotide sequence of a cDNA encoding the T cell surface protein T4: A new member of the immunoglobulin gene family" * Summary; Introduction; Results; especially figure 6 *	1-30	C 12 N 15/12 C 12 N 15/62 C 12 N 15/13 C 12 P 21/02 C 12 Q 1/70 A 61 K 37/02 G 01 N 33/569
Y	EP-A-0 314 317 (GENENTECH, USA)(03-05-1989) * Page 3, lines 11-38; pages 4,5; claims *	1-30	
Y	WO-A-8 801 304 (THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, US)(25-02-1988) * Summary; pages 16-23; figure 6A; claims *	1-30	
A	NATURE, vol. 331, no. 6151, 7th January 1988, pages 78-81; R.E. HUSSEY et al.: "A soluble CD4 protein selectively inhibits HIV replication and syncytium formation" * The whole document *	1-30	
A	NATURE, vol. 331, no. 6151, 7th January 1988, pages 84-86; A. TRAUNHECKER et al.: "Soluble CD4 molecules neutralize human immunodeficiency virus type 1" * The whole document *	1-30	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
A	NATURE, vol. 331, no. 6151, 7th January 1988, pages 82-84; K.C. DEEN et al.: "A soluble form of CD4 (T4) protein inhibits AIDS virus infection" * The whole document *	1-30	C 07 K C 12 N
A	NATURE, vol. 331, no. 6151, 7th January 1988, pages 76-78; R.A. FISHER et al.: "HIV infection is blocked in vitro by recombinant soluble CD4" * The whole document *	1-30	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of search	Examiner
The Hague		02 September 91	NAUCHE S.A.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
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T: theory or principle underlying the invention		&: member of the same patent family, corresponding document	